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1896

THE NEBRASKA SEED COs.

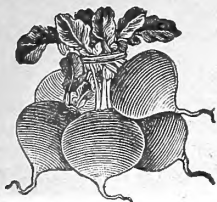
ANNUAL
Catalogue



RELIABLE
GARDEN AND FARM
SEEDS

520-NORTH-16TH ST.

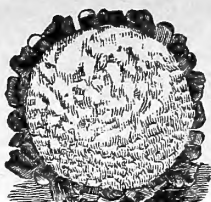
OMAHA - NEB.



Radish, W. Tipped Scarlet



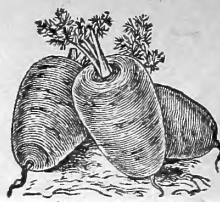
Cabbage, Late Drumhead



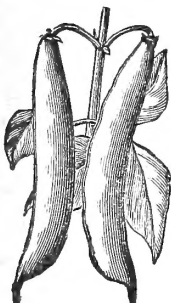
Cauliflower, Algiers.



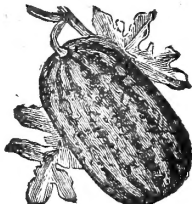
Cab. Prem. Late Flat Dutch.



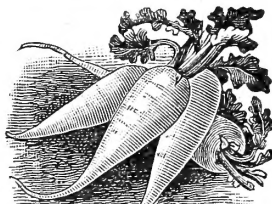
Carrot, Oxheart.



Beans, Golden Wax.



Watermelon, Phinney's Early.



Radish, Strasburg.



Spinach, Bloomsdale.



Beans, Imp. Valentine.



Squash, Yellow Summer Crookneck.



Cucumber, Chicago Pickling.



Turnip, P. Top, Munich.



Cucumber, Imp. White Spine.



Tomato, Perfection.



Egg Plant, Imp. New York Purple.



Parsley, Extra Double curled.



Lettuce, Blk. Seeded, Empson.



Peas, First and Best.

FAMILY Garden Collection.

35 PACKETS

of this assortment, postpaid, to any address,

\$1.00.

Seventeen Packets, 50 c.

See assortment of Collection on p. 9.



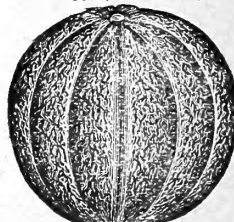
Squash, Hubbard.



Pepper, Ruby King.



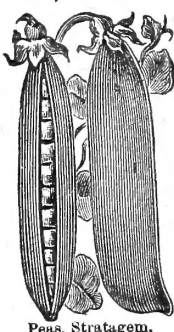
Celery, Bost. Market.



Musk Melon, Prolific Nutmeg.



Cab. Ey. Jersey Wakefield.



Peas, Stratagem.



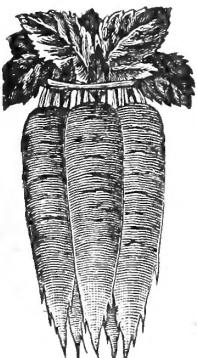
Lettuce, Golden Heart.



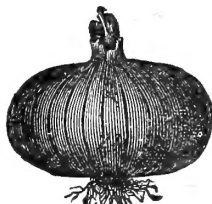
Beet, E. Blood Turnip.



Water Melon, Mount'n Sweet



Radish, Chartier.



Onion, Wethersfield, L. red.



Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.



Parsnip, Guernsey.



Sweet Corn, Early Minnesota.



Onion, White Portugal.



Carrot, Scarlet Horn.

If Ordered by Mail, add to the Catalogue Price
10c per pound, 8c per pint, and 15c
per quart for Postage.

Order No.

Post Office

Express Office (If different from P. O.)

County

State

Date _____

1806.

[illegible]

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR NAME.

To Our Friends and Customers:

In presenting to you our Annual Catalogue and Price List for 1896, we take pleasure in thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given us and respectfully ask for a continuance of the same for the future. Nothing for which money is expended makes so large a return as seed, if they are good. Nothing causes greater vexation than worthless seeds. If you wish to avoid disappointment, don't rely upon seeds peddled over the country and sold on commission, the chances are against their vegetating. The seeds we offer are best adapted for our soil and climate. We test all our seeds and take every precaution by personal supervision, that all seeds sent out by us shall be **RELIABLE, FRESH AND GENUINE**, but at the same time it must be distinctly understood *that we sell no goods with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be, in any way, responsible for the crop.* Our prices you will find as low as those of any other reliable seed house. We guarantee our weights and measures to be accurate and that our packages are well filled.

Trusting that we may be favored with your valuable orders which shall have our best attention we remain,

Respectfully Yours,

THE NEBRASKA SEED CO.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO BUYERS.

HOW TO ORDER.

Always use the order sheet and printed envelope sent with the Catalogue when possible. Write plainly; keep a copy of your order and be sure to sign your name, postoffice, county and state, every time you write to us. If you do not receive your seeds in a reasonable time after sending for them, write us again, telling when and what you ordered, amount of money and how sent, etc.

ORDER EARLY.

As the seed season continues only for a few months in the year, there is, of course, a great pressure of business just at the "sowing season." We would, therefore, feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue, then you will have your seeds at hand for planting when you want them; besides, if you want heavy seeds in large quantities, they can be sent by freight very cheaply. We shall endeavor, in all cases, to execute all orders within twenty-four hours from the time they are received.

TERMS OF SALE.

CASH WITH ORDER, or if one-half the amount of the bill be sent with the order, we will forward the goods, the balance unpaid to be collected by the Express Company upon delivery, but will not send any goods by express, collect on delivery, unless such payment has been made.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances may be made AT OUR RISK by either of the following methods, viz: (1st and best) Post Office Order, (2) Draft on New York, (3) Express Co's Money Order (4) Cash by Express in amounts not less than \$5.00 (5) Registered Letters. When money cannot be sent by either of the first four methods it may be sent enclosed in a registered letter. The rate charged for Postoffice Orders and Express Money Orders is now so low that this is the very best way to remit where they can be obtained. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from the amount sent. We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Express Money Orders can be obtained at all offices of the following companies: American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., Pacific and Adams. They are cheap and absolutely safe.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

When notes are not obtainable, or to make proper change, we accept postage stamps (two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

When goods are to be shipped by Freight or Express, give plain shipping directions; otherwise we use our best judgment in regard to the matter.

WE INSIST

On customers informing us promptly on arrival of their orders, if not in good condition, well packed and filled exactly as ordered; also to report, after growth, the result, more especially if anything proves otherwise than what was expected.

OUR CATALOGUE.

Please show this Catalogue to your friends, and if you should receive an extra copy be kind enough to hand it to some neighbor. We will be pleased to send a copy FREE to any of your friends likely to want seeds. In return will ask you to SPEAK A GOOD WORD FOR US to your friends and neighbors. And order this season, no matter how small, secures our Catalogue for next, as soon as issued.

SEEDS BY MAIL, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.

Our prices do not include free delivery; we will, however, mail all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, also summer Flowering Bulbs, free of charge for postage, when ordered by the packet, ounce, ¼ pound, and in case of bulbs, either in single or in dozen lots, at Catalogue prices. Seeds ordered to be sent by mail and the necessary postage is not included in amount of remittance, will be shipped by express at the expense of the purchaser.

BEANS, PEAS, CORN, GRAIN AND GRASS SEEDS.

When ordered by the quart or pound, to be sent by mail, 15 cents per quart or 10 cents per pound, must be added to cover postage.

No charges for boxes, barrels or packing. Two bushel bags 20 cents each.

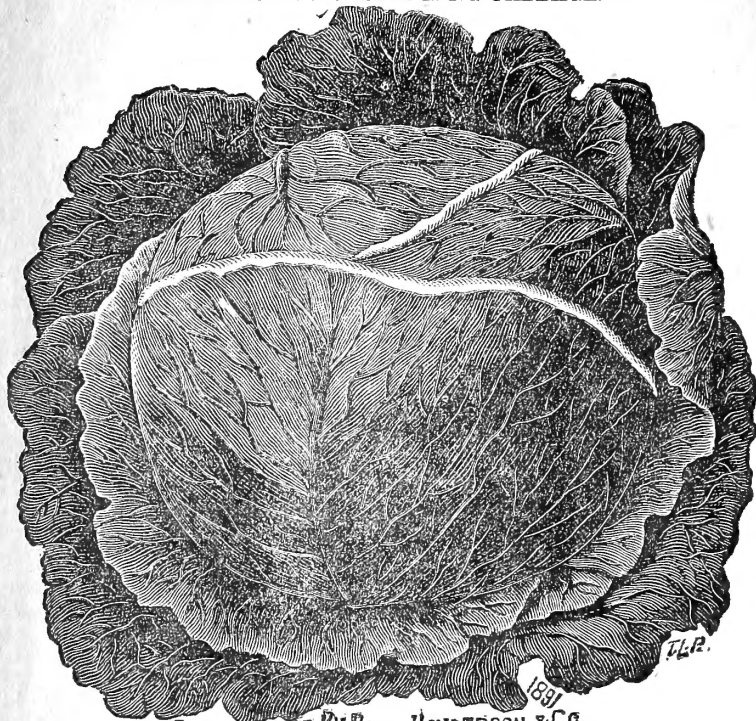
All shipments guaranteed to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of Omaha, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk in leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit, two and a half feet deep and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two and a half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six or eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES OF STERLING MERIT.

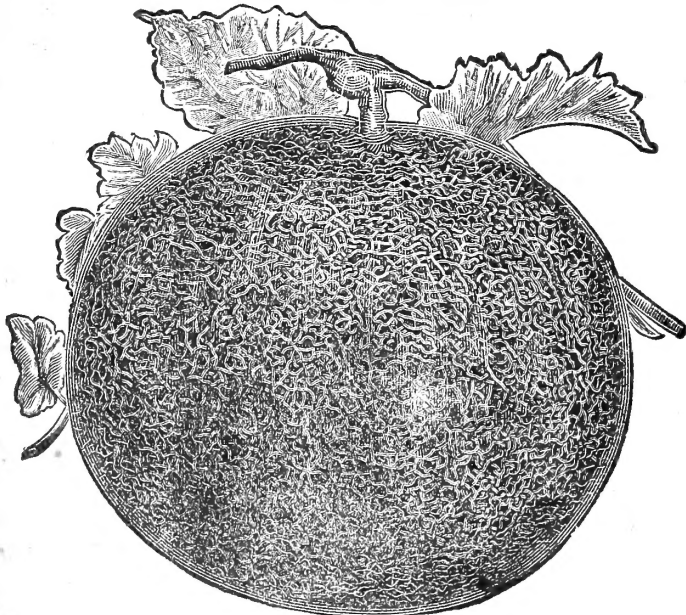
HENDERSON'S AUTUMN KING CABBAGE.



COPYRIGHTED BY PETER HENDERSON & CO.
Henderson's Autumn King Cabbage.

HENDERSON'S AUTUMN KING CABBAGE—A new strain of late Cabbage which is highly spoken of by all market and family gardeners who have thus far tested it. The heads are of enormous size and very solid. It has few outer leaves, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and owing to this fact it is claimed that "Autumn King" will produce a greater weight of crop from the same space of ground than any other late Cabbage.

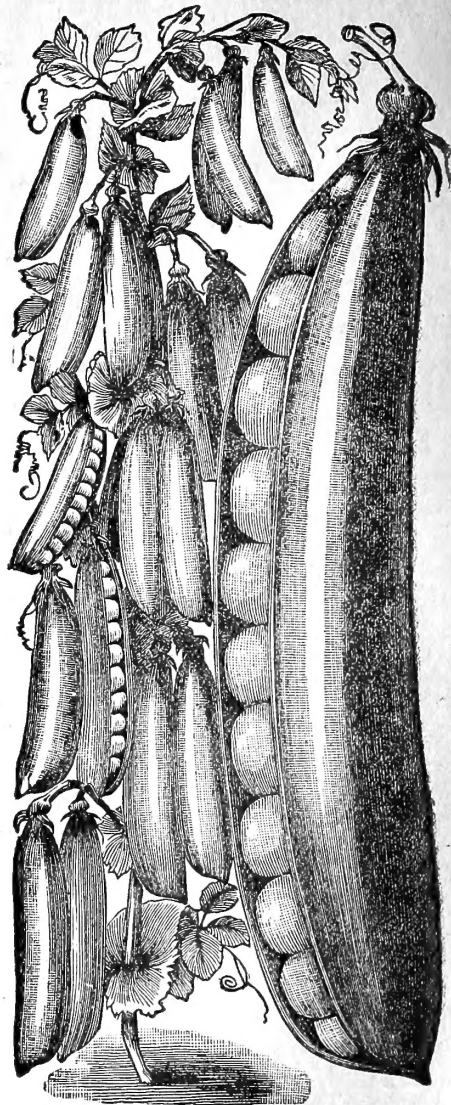
BANQUET MUSK MELON.



Banquet Musk Melon.

BANQUET MUSK MELON—"The Banquet" is a medium sized melon, flat at both ends and more beautifully netted than any known variety. In quality it has no equal, the flesh is uniformly deep and of that granulated character that always indicates a good melon; the color is a dark, rich salmon. We are safe in saying that it will produce more fine, edible melons to a given area than any other variety.

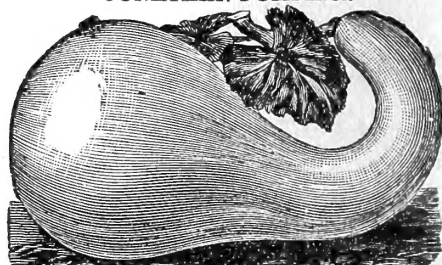
THE N. S. CO'S FAVORITE PEA



The N. S. Co's Favorite Pea.

THE N. S. CO'S FAVORITE PEA—This new second early Pea, introduced by us last year, has given unanimous satisfaction to those who planted it, and we ask every market gardener to give this variety a trial. The seeds are white wrinkled, of vigorous growth; height, 2½ feet; branching habit, prolific; pods large sized, which grow in pairs well filled with large Peas of fine quality, and first class.

JONATHAN PUMPKIN.



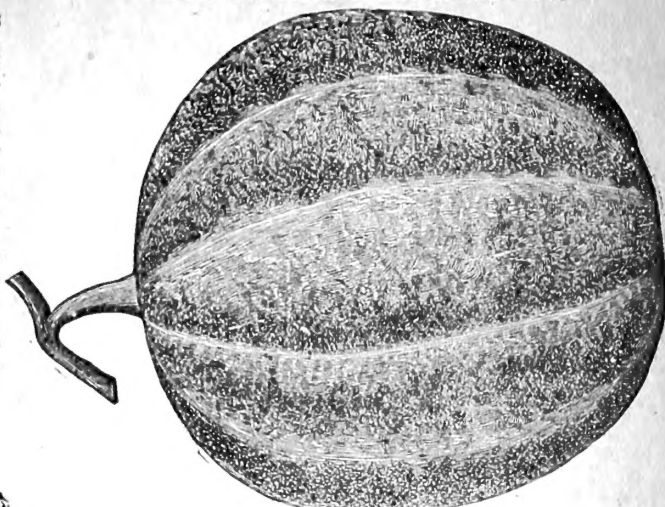
JONATHAN PUMPKIN—This new Pumpkin is one of the finest varieties grown. It is very sweet and fine for pies.

MAM. WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH.

Mam. White Bush Scallop Squash.

MAM. WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

—The great improvement in size has been effected by careful selection. The Squashes are very uniform in shape and wonderfully prolific. They are fit to use very early, and are of a beautiful white color, and grow to an immense size—twelve to fifteen inches across.

GREEN FLESHED OSAGE MUSK MELON.

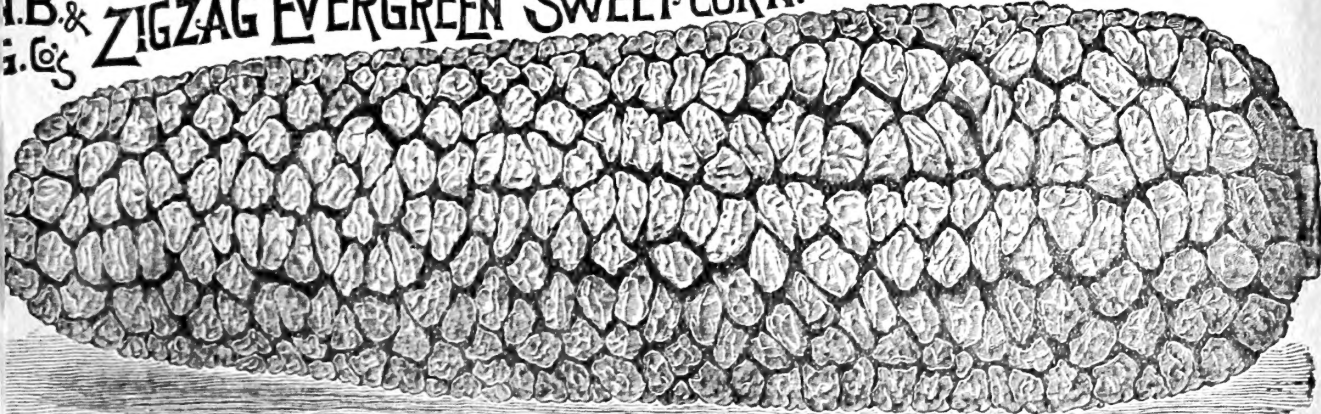
Green Fleshed Osage Musk Melon.

GREEN FLESHED OSAGE MUSK MELON—The green-fleshed Osage is the result of several years' careful selection, being a sort to which our attention was called by fineness of grain, intense sweetness and the bright green color of flesh. It is very hardy and very prolific, and in size and shape is very like the red fleshed Osage, but is bright green before ripening instead of the black green of the Osage. In ripening it turns to a bright yellow, retaining its green color in the grooves, while its flesh becomes a beautiful pea green. We have had ample opportunities of noting its quality, and, in our judgment, it is superior to any other green fleshed Musk Melon in quality, while in closeness of grain it has no peer in its class. It is sure to take its place at the head.



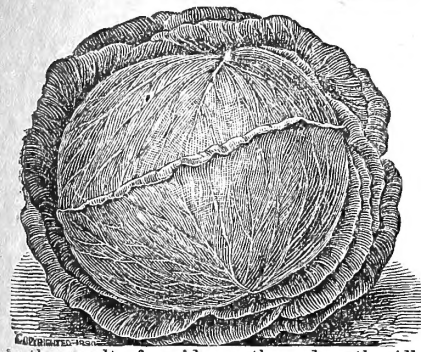
Dreer's Bush Lima Bean.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA BEAN—Dreer's Improved Pole Lima, or, as it sometimes called, "Potato" Lima, has been grown for years, the beans growing close together in the pods, and being very thick, sweet and succulent, and generally considered of finer quality than the Large Pole Lima. This bush form is entirely fixed in its character, growing from one and one-half to two feet in height and of vigorous habit. This variety, from its abundant foliage, always succeeds better in a dry than in a wet season, and we would advise, if possible, in planting to plant it at least two feet apart and on light, sandy soil, if practicable.

I.B. & C. ZIGZAG EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.

Those who buy the **ZIGZAG EVERGREEN** will thank us for having given it prominence. The illustration (taken from a dried ear) gives a good idea of its character. It is, perhaps, enough to say of it that it is the sweetest of all sweet corn. It is by all odds the best variety for private use, market gardeners and canners. Where known it commands a higher price than any other sort.

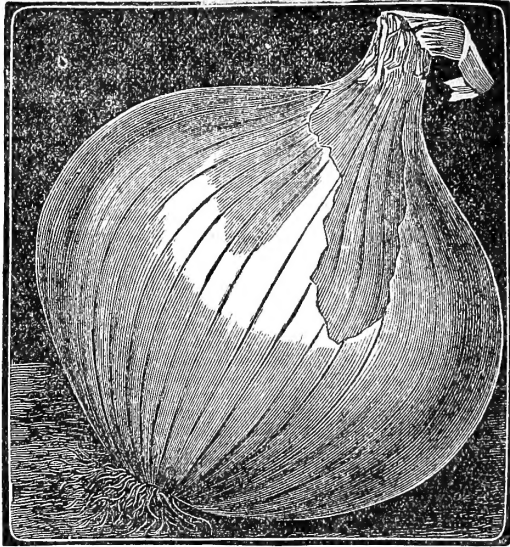
FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD CABBAGE.**BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD CABBAGE**

—It is the earliest of all large Cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than the Early Summer, and therefore, much more profitable, being larger and at the same time earlier. Uniformity: Selection has been constantly made to secure the deepest, largest, early heads, with the fewest loose leaves; consequently the heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It surpasses all others. Tenderness

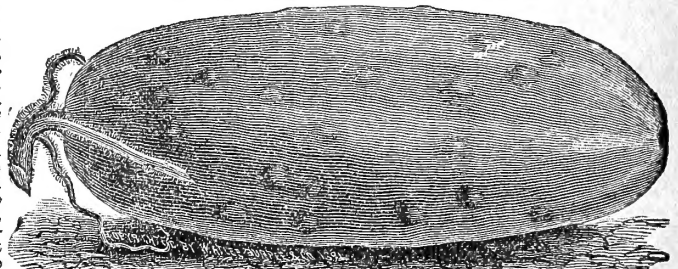
is the result of rapid growth, and as the All-Head Early comes in quicker than any of the other flat Cabbages, it is consequently more tender. Adaptation: While Burpee's All-Head Early is all that can be desired for earliness, it is also valuable for a late or Winter Cabbage. To winter well the heads must be deep or thick through—a prominent feature of this variety. By reason of the compact habit of growth of the All-Head Early and absence of loose leaves, fully one thousand more heads can be obtained to the acre than of most other varieties of good size. Ninety-five per cent. of which, in an ordinary season, and with reasonable cultivation, will make good merchantable heads.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET RADISH—A new variety having several valuable advantages which may be summed up as follows: Extraordinary earliness, the roots being fit for use about 25 days after sowing; remarkably bright color, quite unique, being the most fiery scarlet in any kind of radish; it is very slightly tipped white and the flesh is crisp and tender. In shape it is very regular, somewhat conical, and in size it is intermediate between the long and the half long sorts.

**PRIZE TAKER ONION.**

PRIZE TAKER—This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the celebrated Spanish onions which are annually imported into the United States from Spain and sold in our large cities. The onions grown here quite rival the imported ones in great beauty and enormous size, weighing in many cases from 3 to 3½ lbs each. Hundreds of growers agree in pronouncing it the largest, handsomest and most wonderful variety they have ever grown. The outside skin of a

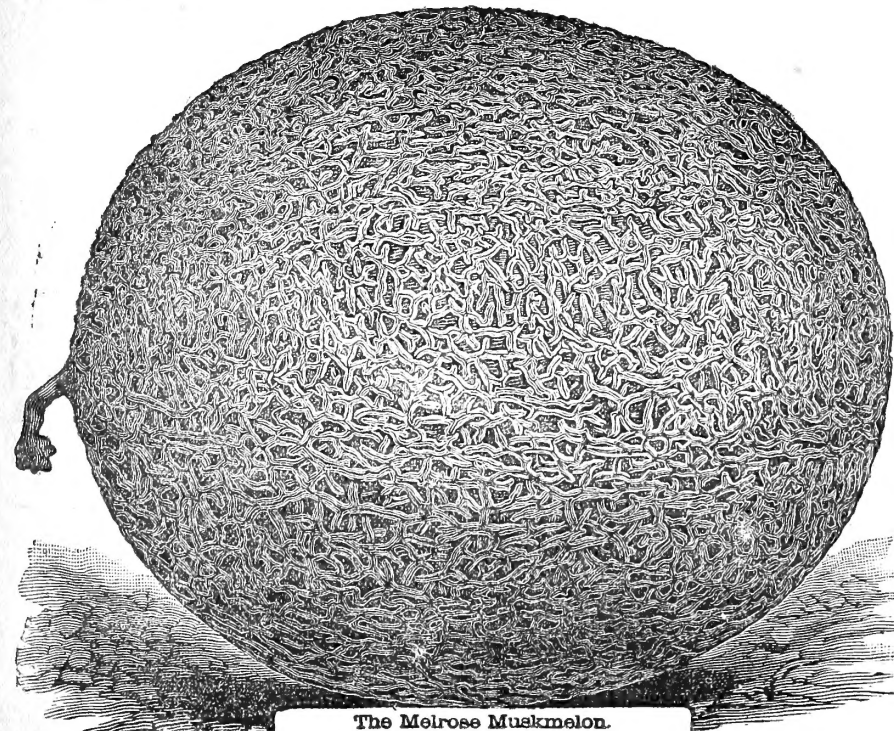
rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, and so sweet, mild and tender that they can be eaten like an apple.

HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE.

HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE—Originated by Mr. C. L. Hill, of Mass., who had obtained almost a monopoly of the early markets in Boston by reason of the earliness, and evenness of his cucumbers. We highly recommend this variety, not only for forcing, but also for open ground culture. This new sort is a strain of remarkable perfection of finest form, and dark green color.

THE MELROSE MUSKMELON.**THE MELROSE MUSKMELON—**

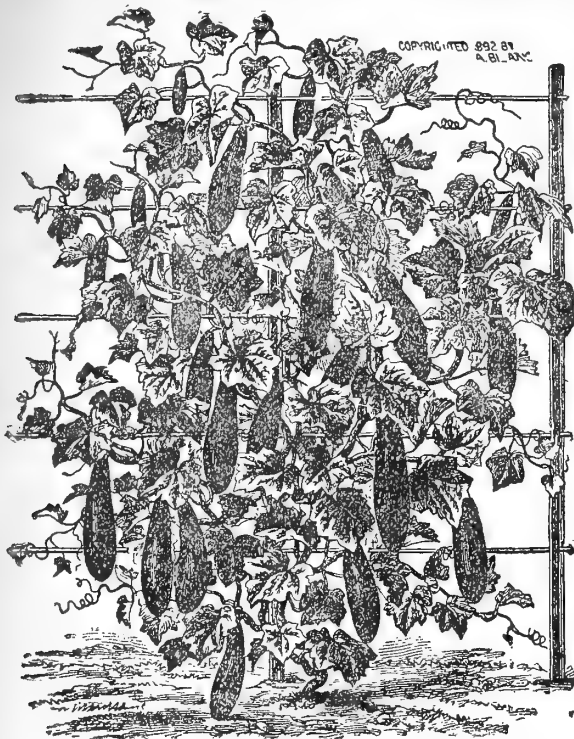
This new melon is a very hardy, strong, and vigorous grower, the vines remaining green longer than any other variety. The melons are produced abundantly, and very close to the hill. The color is rich, dark green; the shape is oval, as shown in the illustration. The melons average in weight about four pounds, and are finely and densely netted, showing but slight tendency to rib; the form is remarkably perfect and true; all-in-all, the handsomest and most showy of all melons. The flesh is very thick and solid; clear, light green in color, shading to a rich salmon at the seed cavity. In flavor this, The Melrose, cannot be equaled by any other variety, and carries its superior quality and sweetness to the extreme edge of the skin. It is about one week later in ripening than Jenny Lind, and it can be said of this superb new variety that it will produce more good, salable melons, "hold up" longer, stand more handling and rough usage than any other known, thus making it the best and most desirable, either for home or market purposes.



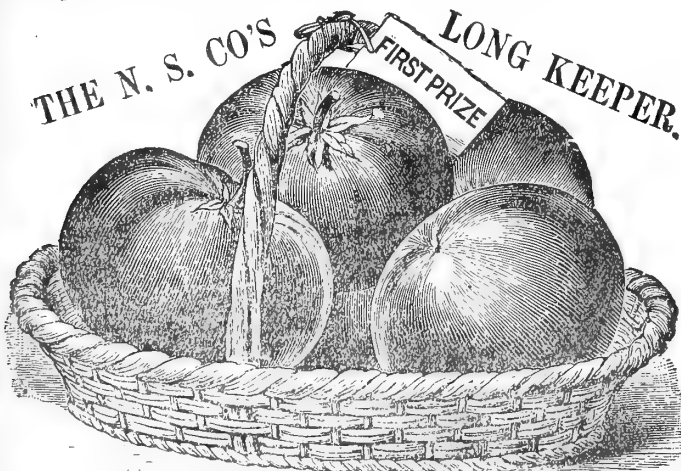
The Melrose Muskmelon.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

NEW JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.

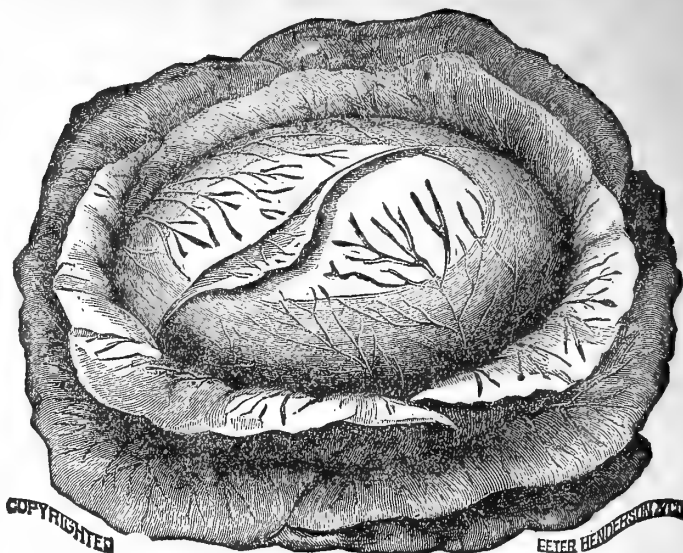


NEW JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER—This great novelty was introduced from Japan into Europe, where it created a great sensation and was the reigning novelty, and met with a phenomenal sale. From Europe it crossed over to this country, where they are also bound to have an enormous sale. The vines are healthy, vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out **STRONG, GRASPING TENDRILS**, which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. It clings so tightly that it is not prostrated by heavy storms of wind or rain. It comes into bearing quickly and continues to set the fruits abundantly throughout the season, while the climbing habit of growth enables the hanging fruit to grow perfectly straight; of large size, from twelve to sixteen inches in length. The cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender and of delicate flavor, of cylindrical shape, flesh pure white, skin dark green turning to brown and netted when ripe. They are of excellent quality for slicing, and when young make attractive pickles. With this variety of cucumbers, the product of a given area of ground can be increased three-fold, thus making them particularly valuable in small gardens or to grow on high priced land. The vines continue bearing until late in fall.



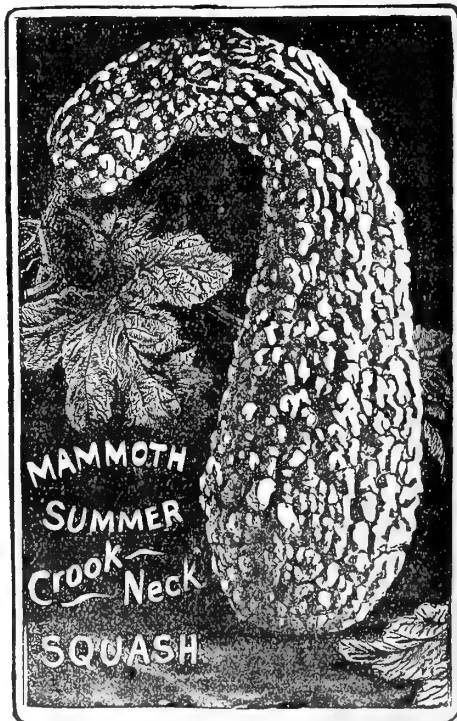
THE N. S. CO'S LONGKEEPER—This new Tomato has been fully tested for two seasons, and all claims made by the originator, E. E. Carman, editor of the "Rural New Yorker," fully substantiated. It is of fine form, bright red color, grows to good size, early and productive. We recommend this Tomato strongly to all growers with whom keeping is a desideratum.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION CABBAGE.



HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION CABBAGE—This Cabbage has been thoroughly and critically tested in all sections of the country, and pronounced by all to be the finest second early cabbage yet introduced. The Succession we regard as the most valuable variety that has been introduced since the Early Summer. It is about one week later than the Early Summer, but is double the size and is so finely bred that, in a field of ten acres, every head was a perfect specimen fit for exhibition purposes. Its earliness, uniform large size, solidity and sure heading qualities make it the most valuable cabbage either for private use or for market purposes.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK NECK SQUASH.



MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK NECK SQUASH—This new strain is even earlier than the common variety, while the squashes grow to an extra large size, measuring from eighteen inches to two feet long, and of finest quality. Their handsome appearance commands an extra price on the market. Our trials demonstrated that it is really a decided improvement in size although not quite as crooknecked, which, for shipping, is in its favor.

THE PERSIAN MONARCH.



THE PERSIAN MONARCH—Is decidedly one of the richest Muskmelons in quality ever yet introduced. In delicious flavor, wonderful productiveness, hardness and distinctive handsome appearance this grand new Muskmelon is excelled by none. It grows to medium size, but owing to the great thickness of its rich salmon-colored flesh, will weigh about three times as much as any other melon of equal size. Its great productiveness is shown in the fact that our whole crop averaged seven melons to the vine.

**THORBURN'S MARKET GARDEN-
ER'S PRIVATE STOCK.**

THORBURN'S MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK—A

selected strain of Butter Lettuce, introduced by Thorburn four years ago. It has very large and solid heads, resisting the sun for a long time before running to seed. Suitable for starting under glass and transplanting in early spring, or sowing in open ground for a summer crop. Has been thoroughly tried and obtains great favor among discriminating growers everywhere.



COPYRIGHTED BY J.M. THORNBURN & CO. 1888

KENTUCKY WONDER WATERMELON.



Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp and not tough, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, very solid and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty to sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good, old-fashioned Kentucky melon, that has no superior for quality. The best all-round melon for home or market yet introduced.

**BEST MARKET
GARDEN BEET
KNOWN OF.
COLUMBIA BEET.**



COLUMBIA BEET—The handsome appearance of this distinct new beet is well represented in the illustration herewith. The roots are of a neat turnip shape, with smooth skin and deep blood-red flesh of rich tender quality. It is ready to use very early, growing as quickly as does the Egyptian, while it does not become coarse and stringy, as does that variety when of large size. Compared with such famous sorts as the Edmund and Eclipse, the Columbia has proved earlier than either, and even better in quality than these two really first-class varieties. In habit of growth it is remarkably thoroughbred, the foliage being small, neat and of a rich bronze color. We are sure that market gardeners will find it a splendid variety, while its fine flavor as a table beet will delight all private planters.

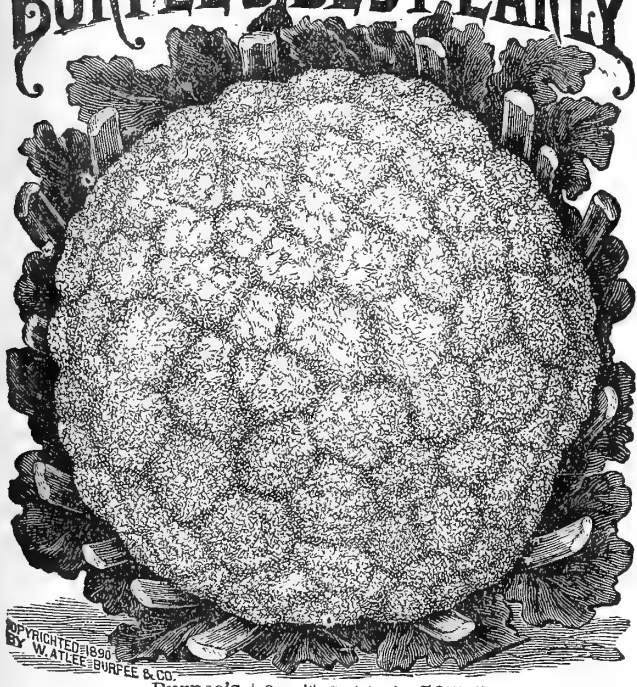
RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX BEAN.



RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX BEAN—It is positively Rust proof. While grown side by side for several years with other wax beans, all of them more or less affected by rust, many of them completely ruined by it, this bean has remained entirely free from it. But not only is it RUST PROOF, but it is exceedingly CRISP and TENDER, with no approach whatever to stringiness, and of a most delicious flavor. Time has also proven that it is the earliest of all wax beans, Golden Wax not excepted. It is, moreover, amazingly productive. The accompanying cut is no exaggeration, but a faithful representation of the plant as it is usually seen if properly grown.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 51 TO 57.

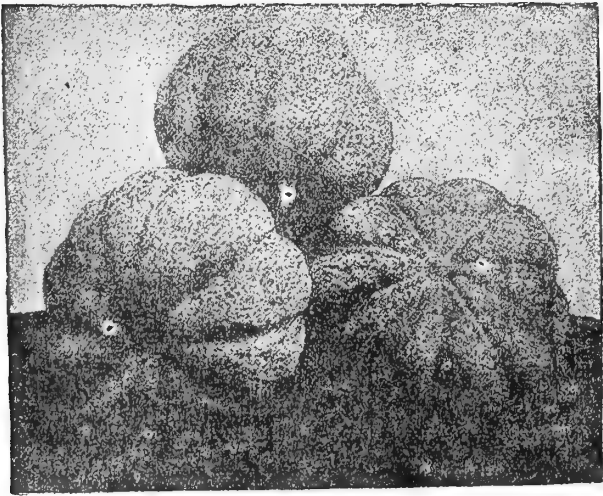
BURPEE'S BEST EARLY



Burpee's Best Early Cauliflower.

This grand variety has proved to be the very best early Cauliflower in cultivation. It has attained its present perfection after sixteen years selection by one grower, and is remarkable both for its extra earliness and certainty to head—in these two most important features we know no other strain that can equal it. Of dwarf, compact growth, with short stalk, it bears close planting, and the leaves, growing upright, naturally protect the heads. The large, handsome heads, measuring 8 to 10 inches across, are pure, snowy white, very close, compact and of the finest quality. So extremely solid and deep, nearly globe shaped, are the heads, that they weigh heavier than most, if not all other Cauliflowers of the same size. Market gardeners can use "Burpee's Best Early" for either early or late, with full assurance that it is impossible to procure a better or more reliable variety.

JERSEY BELLE MUSKMELON.



Jersey Belle Muskmelon.

We have given this new Cantaloupe a thorough trial and have found that it is not only one of the first to ripen but has proven to be the largest of all the first early sorts. Unlike other extra early sorts, it does best on light soils, and will develop perfectly even on white sand. As shown by above cut it is flattened on the ends, deeply ribbed and heavily netted, indicating by its outward appearance the exquisite quality of the beautiful green flesh within.

SACALINE—(POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE.) The New Forage Plant 90 to 180 Tons Per Acre.



Sacaline—(Polygonum Sachalinense.)

There never has been a time when the question of forage plants did not merit consideration here. Portions of the West have passed through a drought such as we have not had for years. There can be no question that certain of our best forage plants here suffered seriously and we shall have a thin stand the coming season. Our attention is called to Polygonum Sachalinense (Sacaline) which has received such high praise in Europe. Sacaline is not a new plant, having been grown and sold for more than twenty years as an ornamental plant by the principal nurserymen. Its qualities as a forage plant, however, were not discovered until 1893, when, the severe drought experienced in France having destroyed every other forage plant but this, it was found that cattle, horses and sheep ate it with avidity. This created such a demand for it that French nurserymen purchased every plant that was obtainable and seed sold as high as \$35 00 per pound. If it is considered so valuable in France, it certainly must be still more so for this country, where the cattle interest is so enormous, especially in the West, where forage is nearly always scarce, inasmuch as it will flourish where no other forage plant will grow. It is recommended by such great authorities on agriculture as Professors L. H. Bailey, L. H. Pammel and J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College; Dr. Hexamer, of the American Agriculturist. Those who have grown it make the following claims for this wonderful plant:

It is perfectly hardy, even in Siberia; stands also the greatest heat; requires no plowing before planting; needs no cultivation, no manuring, no replanting; grows in poorest soil—also, in wet lands, and where no other plant will grow. Once planted, stands forever. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus. Stems and leaves, green or dry, greatly relished by sheep, cattle and horses. It is more nutritious than clover or lucerne; an excellent soil enricher. Grows 14 feet high by June; can be cut every month. Produces 90 to 180 tons of green forage per acre, and the roots penetrate so deep into the soil that they cannot be destroyed, pulled up, or trampled out by cattle.

THE ANALYSIS OF STEMS AND LEAVES OF SACALINE IS AS FOLLOWS:

Water.....	36.4
Organic Nitrogenous matter.....	19.06
Fatty Matter.....	4.4
Woody Matter.....	8.1
Extractive Matter or Nitrogenous.....	24.64
Mineral Matters.....	7.4
Phosphoric Acid.....	1.57

This analysis proves SACALINE TO BE MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN CLOVER OR LUCERNE, which contains only 16 per cent. of Nitrogenous matter and 3 per cent. of fatty matter.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE LIST

— OF —

Nebraska Grown Vegetable Seeds.

— 1896 —

EMBRACING all the leading and most popular varieties, with brief directions for their culture, which will be found under their respective headings. Purchasers ordering a half-pound or a half-bushel will be supplied at pound or bushel rates; quantities less than one-half pound or one-half bushel, at one-quarter pound or one peck rates, for less than one-quarter pound or peck, ounce and quart rates will be charged; for less than one ounce, at packet rates. Bags are furnished at the following rates: Quarter-bushel, 8c.; half-bushel, 10c.; one-bushel, 15c.; two-bushel, 20c. Parties remitting with their orders will please include in their remittance the requisite amount for bags. *If amount for Bags is not included in remittance, the amount will be taken out of quantity of seeds ordered.*

If you are a dealer send for our General Wholesale Price List.

Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, Ranchmen, Large Planters and Clubs, who want seeds in large quantities, will save money by writing us for special prices. Estimates or information given with pleasure

SPECIAL OFFER.

We offer the following inducements to those who may purchase Seeds by the packet in quantity. These low rates apply to Seeds in *packets only*, to be sent by mail, postpaid:—

For \$1.00—Select packets to the value of \$1.25.

For \$3.00—Select packets to the value of \$3.75.

For \$2.00—Select packets to the value of \$2.50.

For \$4.00—Select packets to the value of \$5.25.

Packets of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn contain 3 ounces, and Packets of Cabbage, Celery, Carrots, Radishes, etc., etc., contain the double amount of fresh seeds than as such offered in stores and handled on commission. All seeds are true to name.

Our Family Garden Collection.

35 Packets for \$1.00 Postpaid.

This collection of Vegetable Seeds embraces nearly all the standard varieties. We make this special offer simply to induce those who have never planted our seeds, to try them this year. We know when they have once been planted they will prove to be what we claim for them, and that you will find that our seeds are superior to all others. The following 35 packets of Vegetable seeds are just the thing for a family garden, and none should fail to take advantage of this liberal offer.

Beans, Golden Wax
Beans, Improved Valentine
Beet, Early Blood Turnip
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield
Cabbage, Premium Late Flat Dutch
Cabbage, Late Drumhead
Cauliflower, Algiers
Carrot, Scarlet Horn
Carrot, Oxheart
Celery, Boston Market
Sweet Corn, Early Minnesota
Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen

Cucumber, Imp. White Spine
Cucumber, Chicago Pickling
Egg Plant, Imp. N. Y. Purple
Lettuce, Bl. Seeded, Simpson
Lettuce, Golden Heart
Watermelon, Mountain Sweet
Watermelon, Phinney's Early
Muskmelon, Prolific Nutmeg
Onion, White Portugal
Onion, Red Wethersfield
Pepper, Ruby King
Peas, First and Best

Peas, Stratagem
Parsley, Ex. Double Curled
Parsnip, Guernsey
Radish, White Tipped Scarlet
Radish, Strassburg
Radish, Chartier
Spinach, Bloomsdale
Squash, Yellow Summer Crook Neck
Squash, Hubbard
Tomato, Perfection
Turnip, Purple Top Munich

Our Family Garden Collection.

17 Packages for 50c. Postpaid.

Beans, Golden Wax
Beet, Early Blood Turnip
Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield
Carrot, Oxheart
Corn, Early Minnesota
Cucumber, Improved White Spine

Lettuce, Bl. Seeded, Simpson
Watermelon, Phinney's Early
Muskmelon, Prolific Nutmeg
Onion, Red Wethersfield
Peas, First and Best
Parsley, Ex. Double Curled

Parsnip, Guernsey
Radish, White Tipped Scarlet
Squash, Yellow Summer Crook Neck
Tomato, Perfection
Turnip, Purple Top Munich

No change will be made in the above named collections—they are put up in advance. See cut of collection on **INSIDE FRONT COVER.**

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

ARTICHOKE.French, *Artichaut*.German, *Artischoke*.

Plant the seeds early in the spring one inch deep, and three or four inches apart, in drills one foot apart. Hoe often and transplant in the following spring to hills four feet apart, setting from one to three plants in a hill. The soil should be deep, light and rich, and the situation open and free from influence of trees. Protect in winter with proper covering. The parts used are the fleshy substance on the bottom of the scales of the immature flower heads.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—The largest and best.

Artichoke Roots.

Well known. Cut and plant same as potatoes. They will grow and produce enormous crops in any soil or situation, yielding the largest crops in a dry open situation.

JERUSALEM—Excellent for stock.

Artichoke Root.

ASPARAGUS.French, *Asperge*. German, *Spargel*.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the prevalent idea that it is difficult to grow it. We think this is a mistake, and that there is no vegetable on our list that can be produced so cheaply and easily as this. It delights in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions as given below: A bed 12x40 feet, requiring 75 to 100 plants should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

CULTURE—Beds are usually formed by sitting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us; but if you wish to grow them yourself, prepare a light, rich spot as early as possible in the spring, and after soaking the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, sow in drills one foot apart. When the plants are well up, thin to two or three inches in the row, and give frequent and thorough cultivation

Palmetto Asparagus.

during the summer. If this has been well done the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep spading, working in a large quantity of rotted manure—the more the better. Make furrows four feet apart and four to six inches deep. Set the plants about two feet apart in this furrow and cover with about two inches of fine soil. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation, and draw a little earth into the furrows at each hoeing until they are filled. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod, and cultivate well until the plants begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done all the short shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop and be annually dressed with manure, ashes and salt, after the last cutting, and well cultivated until the plants occupy the whole space. In the fall, as soon as the tops are ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. The plants may also be set in the fall, if the ground is so well drained that water will not stand on it. The whole bed should be covered with three or four inches of coarse, strawy manure or other litter, which should be removed in the spring.

COLOSSAL—A well known and excellent variety.

PALMETTO—The popularity of this superior and standard variety increases each year. It excels the preceding variety in three important points; earliness, productiveness and uniformity.

Asparagus Roots.

COLOSSAL—

PALMETTO

BEANS.

Dwarf, Bush or Snap.

French, *Haricot*. German, *Bohne*.

Beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from frost is past, and the ground becomes warm. Plant in drills three or four inches apart, or in hills one and one-half feet apart in the row, and rows three feet apart. Hoe often, but never when wet with dew or rain, as earth will rust the leaves and injure the crop, especially in sandy soil.

If ordering by mail, add to the catalogue price 8c per pt, and 15c per qt, for postage.

Green Podded Varieties.

Improved Red Valentine Bean.

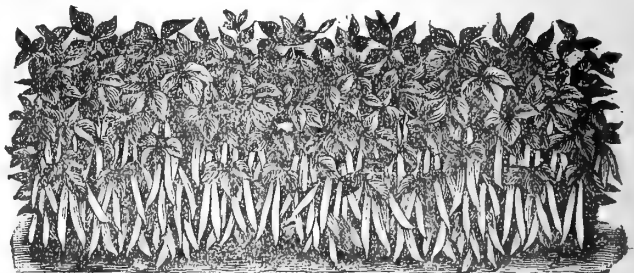
VALENTINE IMPROVED, RED, ROUND POD—One of the oldest varieties, and yet ranks among the best; pods round, maturing in about 60 days; highly esteemed; remains longer in the green state than many other varieties; yet nearly the whole crop can be taken at one picking, making it most desirable for market gardeners; one of the best shipping beans.

BEST OF ALL—This variety originated in Germany. Pods are long, very fleshy, succulent, stringless and of a rich flavor. This is regarded by many as one of the most valuable green podded beans for market or family use in cultivation. Large yielder, very early; beans of good size; excellent for winter use as shell beans.

MOHAWK—One of the earliest of the green pod varieties; very productive largely used in the south.

SIX WEEKS, LONG YELLOW—One of the earliest; similar to Mohawk, except in color of seed, which is yellowish drab; pods tender; good for general crop

REFUGEE OR THOUSAND TO ONE—Pods round; fine flavor; used extensively for canning.



Improved Navy or Boston Pea Bean.

IMPROVED NAVY OR BOSTON PEA BEAN—Standard variety for field culture; very productive, and used only for ordinary purposes in a dried state.

PROLIFIC TREE—For field culture; height about 20 inches, branching in all directions, thereby not being so liable to rust as other varieties; seed is white and greatly resembling the navy bean, immensely productive.

WHITE MARROW—Exclusively grown as a bean for winter use; large, egg shaped, white, excellent for cooking.



Burpee's Bush Lima Bean.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—Is conceded to be one of the most valuable Bush Lima of the age. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush from 2 feet to 3 feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large Beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large Pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable vegetable, the largest and best Lima Beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost.

HENDERSON'S NEW DWARF LIMA—Grows without the aid of stakes or poles, in compact bush form, about 18 inches high, and produces enormous crops of delicious Lima Beans, which can be as easily gathered as the common garden Bush Beans. It is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas, produces a continuous crop from the time it comes into bearing until frost.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA. (See Novelties.)

Wax Podded Varieties.

RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX. (See Novelties.)

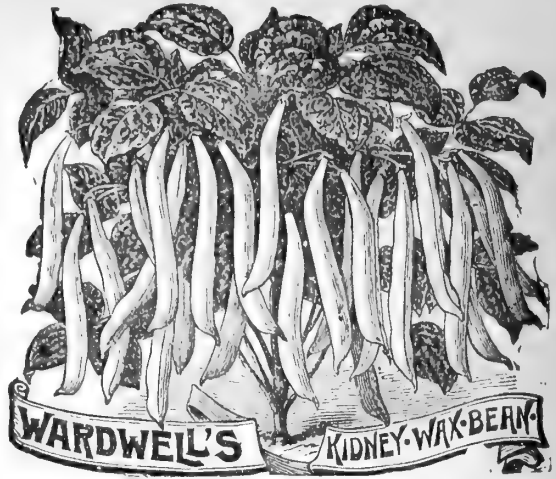
GOLDEN WAX—This is one of the best snap beans in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in tenderness and richness of flavor; moreover, it stands high in favor as a shell bean for winter use.

DETROIT WAX—Very hardy. The very productive erect growing plants, bear their pods very near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; distinctly broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color and of good quality. When picked along with Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after these are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances.

BLACK-EYED WAX—The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Seed white with black markings around the eye. The pods are longer than the Golden Wax. It is very productive and a robust grower. Large and beautiful in color, very tender and of fine flavor.

BLACK WAX—One of the best varieties. The pods, when ripe, are a waxy-yellow, round and crooked; very tender, rich and productive; beans are black.

WHITE WAX—Except in the color of its seed, this variety bears a strong resemblance to the black seeded wax. Pods wax-like.



WARDWELL'S DWARF KIDNEY WAX—Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive. Pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate waxy-yellow, brittle and entirely stringless. Beans white, with two shades of reddish purple more or less visible, and a distinct kidney shape.

GOLDEN EYE WAX—This new sort is one of the earliest, hardest and most productive of all Wax Beans. The vines are strong and branching, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are brittle, succulent, and of a beautiful golden yellow color.

Pole or Running Beans.

French, *Haricots a rames.* German, *Stangenbohne.*

These are sown in hills about four feet apart, planting five or six seeds in each hill, to the depth of about two inches. Being more tender than the Bush varieties, the planting of them should be delayed about two weeks after the usual time for planting the latter. A sandy soil suits them best, but the hills should have a liberal quantity of manure worked in previous to planting the seed.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Is highly esteemed green, or when matured, shelled,

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE—One of the earliest pole beans, very productive and of fine quality, white seed; used for snaps, is good green and dry.

SCARLET RUNNER—Well known as climber; cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, and also for a useful vegetable; flowers scarlet; very ornamental.

KENTUCKY WONDER—Vines vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white, pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches; nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry beans long, oval, dun colored.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX POLE—This variety takes the lead of all pole beans in earliness, coming into use a week or ten days later than the dwarf Golden Wax. The beautiful golden yellow pods, which are from six to eight inches long, are borne in clusters in great profusion, and continue to bear until frost comes. It is crisp and tender, and of the most delicious flavor.

GERMAN BLACK WAX POLE—One of the best varieties either for snapped or shelled in the green state.

RED GIANT WAX—Pods long, flat and stringless; clear, waxy; yellow, tender.

Lima Beans.

KING OF THE GARDEN, LIMA—This variety is a strong and rapid grower. It is the most productive of all the Lima Beans we know of.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY, LIMA—In appearance and size similar to the large white Lima, and it is of equally good quality. It is especially valuable on account of being two weeks earlier than the ordinary Lima.

SMALL LIMA, OR SIEVA—The seeds of this variety are flat and smaller than those of the large Lima. It is a much harder variety than the latter, and somewhat earlier.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA—Early and productive; very superior to flavor; an excellent variety.

BEETS.

French, *Betterave*.
German, *Rothe Ruebe*.

Where a variety and choice of soil are at command, select that which is rather light for this crop. It must however, be thoroughly enriched. For an early supply sow as early in the spring as the ground can be properly cultivated, lay out the drills for the seed about one foot to one and one half feet apart, and two inches deep. For main crops sow the first week in May, and for winter use in June. Sow the seed thinly. When large enough to handle, thin out the plants to about eight or nine inches apart.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price 10c per pound for postage.

COLUMBIA—(See Novelties.)

Extra Early Eclipse Beet.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE

—An excellent sort, about as early as the Egyptian, but we consider it better because it is larger and of much finer quality.

MITCHELL'S PERFECTION

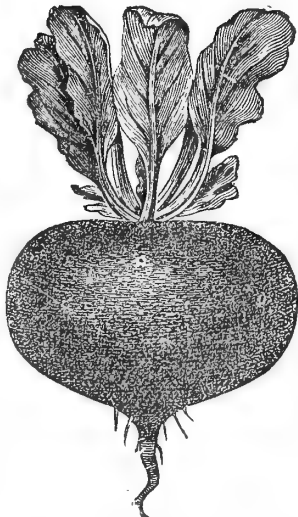
—This new variety is one of the earliest sorts known of. It is of rich dark blood red color, small top, very smooth and resembles very much the Egyptian Beet. One of the strongest points in favor of this variety is the fact that it does not become bitter and stringy when it is a little old, as others, but is sweet and tender all the time.

BASTIAN'S BLOOD TURNIP

—After the Egyptian and Eclipse varieties this is probably the earliest beet in cultivation. Shape very similar to the Early Blood Turnip.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP

—One of the best strains of turnip beet; very tender, which quality it retains longer than most other sorts; small-leaved, color deep red, form uniform, one of the most desirable for marketing, or for home garden.



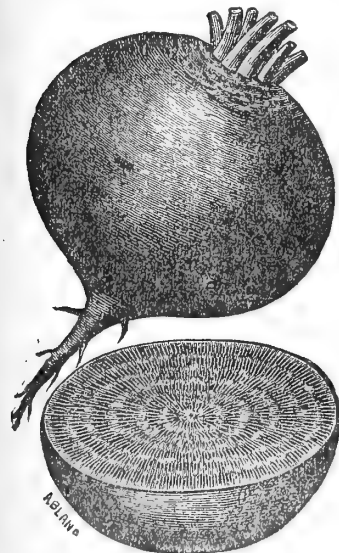
Edmund's Early Turnip B'd.

MARKET GARDENERS—This is a variety very symmetrical, with small tap root and but few fibrous roots; color outside is deep blood-red, inside layers of blood-red and light red alternately. When cooked they are a beautiful dark red throughout, fine grained and unsurpassed in quality. One sowing only is necessary to produce early beets for market and main crop for winter use, which is not the case with any other variety.

DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—An improved variety of the Early Blood Turnip, of deep blood red color, fine form and flavor; an excellent market sort.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well-known standard early variety, following the above in earliness; it is of a rich, deep blood-red color, and of excellent quality.

EARLY FLAT BASANO—Chiefly valuable for its earliness.



Dewing's Imp. B'd Turnip Beet.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP—A standard sort, being from ten to twelve days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size, and of a rich, deep crimson color.

EXTRA LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Standard winter; tender, sweet, and a good keeper.

SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA-KALE BEET—Cultivated solely for its leaves. The mid ribs stewed and served as asparagus, the other portion of the leaf being used as spinach.

MANGEL WURZEL.

French, *Betterave*.

German, *Runkel Ruebe*.

Sow in April and May in thoroughly ploughed, well manured soil, in drills 2 inches deep and about 18 inches apart. Thin out to 12 inches, and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. The importance and value of this crop to all stock farmers cannot be over estimated, but it is fully realized and acted on by very few farmers. When the fact is considered that fifty tons of Mangel Wurzel may be grown on a single acre, thus providing fresh and healthful stock food for the winter at so small an outlay, the wonder is that every farmer does not profit by it.

Prices on all kinds of Mangel Wurzel, 5c per ounce.

NORBITON RED GIANT—One of the finest qualities in cultivation; grows to an enormous size.

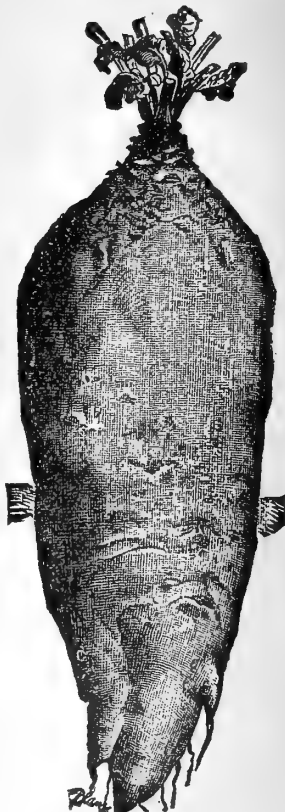
GOLDEN TANKARD—A very valuable variety, of fine form and bright yellow in color.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—More generally grown than any other sort. Roots large, quality excellent.

RED GLOBE—The root is of large size and globular form; very productive.

MAMMOTH LONG YELLOW—Similar to Long Red, except in color.

KINVER YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL—This splendid variety possesses most distinct features in size, shape and color. It is of superb quality and an enormous cropper.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.

SUGAR BEETS.

French, *Sucre Betterave*. German, *Zucker Rueben*.

Sugar Beets are not as heavy yielders as the foregoing, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of saccharine matter. Thousands of acres have been planted the past six years in Nebraska for the manufacture of sugar, which has proven to be a great success, and the prospects for the development of an indigenous Sugar Beet industry are decidedly bright. They are also a cheap and useful food for farm animals, especially for cattle and hogs; it will improve the milk of cows both in quantity and quality wonderfully, and will increase the growth of young hogs rapidly.

CULTURE—Sugar Beets grow best in sandy, loamy soil. Land which is to be planted with beets, if manured with farm-yard manure, should have this coating applied in a well rotted state in the autumn, and plowed in to the depth of five or six inches. In the spring the soil should be plowed to a great depth, from eight to ten inches, and if the subsoil be at all hard a subsoil plow should follow, loosening the subsoil to the depth of twelve to fifteen inches. The surface of the soil is then reduced to the proper tilth by harrowing and if necessary, rolling to break up the clods. It should not be forgotten that much of the cultivation of the beet may be accomplished in this way before planting, and the process of seeding should not begin until the surface of the soil is in perfect condition as mentioned above. It is scarcely necessary to add that care must be taken in plowing the soil to have it in the proper condition of moisture, since, if plowed too wet it is likely to bake, and if too dry clods may be formed which will be difficult to reduce to the proper state of tilth. A field prepared as above will afford the best opportunity for growth downward, thus preventing its being projected above the surface of the soil. It will also guard the beet against the dangers of excessive moisture or drought, as stated above. Simple drills may be used for planting the seed, the opening for the seed made to correspond to the size of the beet seed. No definite rule can be given for the space between the rows of beets. In an ordinary soil this space should be about eighteen inches. In rich soil the rows should be placed closer together and in poor soil further apart. Plant seeds close together in the drills; when the young plants are large enough to handle, thin same out to about six inches apart; in rich soil the beets should be closer together, and in poor soil further apart. Cultivate often and keep free from weeds by hand weeding or hoeing. Sow for sugar purposes 20 lbs., and for feeding purposes 10 lbs., to the acre.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—An improved French variety, exceedingly rich in sugar. Under average conditions it has yielded 14 tons of roots to the acre, containing about 16 per cent of sugar.



Klein-Wanzleben Sugar Beet.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other Sugar Beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is a heavier yielder than Vilmorin's Improved, and contains from 14 to 15 per cent of sugar.

FRENCH RED-TOP SUGAR—The most generally grown sort in France, as it combines with heavy yield a good percentage of sugar. It has produced 30 tons of beets to the acre, and contains from 10 to 13 per cent of sugar. The largest yields ever known have been obtained with this variety.

LANE'S IMPERIAL—The largest and most prolific of all Sugar Beets, it can yield 35 tons per acre with a content of only 10 per cent of sugar. This variety is most used for feeding purposes.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*. German, *Rosen Kohl*.

This is one of the most delicious of all vegetables, and of easy growth, but it is not so well known in America as it deserves. Produces on the stem small heads resembling miniature cabbages. The sprouts are used as greens, and become very tender when touched by the frost. Sow in May, and manage as winter cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down so that the little cabbages will have more room to grow.

IMPROVED DWARF—A standard variety, producing compact sprouts of fine quality. It seldom fails to produce sprouts and is a good keeper.

BROCCOLI.

French, *Chou Brocoli*.
German, *Spargel Kohl*.

Allied to and closely resembling the cauliflower, but much more hardy. Sow the seed in the early part of May and transplant to a permanent place in June.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE—Heads large, compact, of a violet or purple color, and of excellent quality.

EARLY WHITE CAPE—Differs from the preceding only in color, having a creamy white tint.



Dwarf Improved Brussels Sprouts.

CABBAGE.

French, *Choux Pommes*. German, *Kopf Kohl*.

To secure early cabbage, sow seed in the fall in boxes and winter the young plants in cold frames, or it may be sown in February or March in hotbeds. The latter plan is generally adopted in this neighborhood. The February sown plants, when large enough, should be transplanted into cold frames, and as early as the ground is in fit condition they should be planted into the garden, in rows about two feet apart and about 18 inches in the row. The late varieties should be sown about the 1st of May and set out in the garden in July. As these grow larger than the early varieties, they should be planted in rows about three feet apart, and about two feet in the row.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price 10c per lb. for postage.

BURPEE'S ALL HEAD—(See Novelties).

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—(See Novelties).

HENDERSON'S AUTUMN KING—(See Novelties).

NEW EXPRESS—Produces fair sized heads in eighty to eighty-five days from sowing of seed; does not form as large a head as "Earliest Etampes," but is ahead of this variety several days. An important acquisition.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES—This variety is certainly the earliest cabbage grown: heads pointed, solid and of medium size; seldom fails to head.

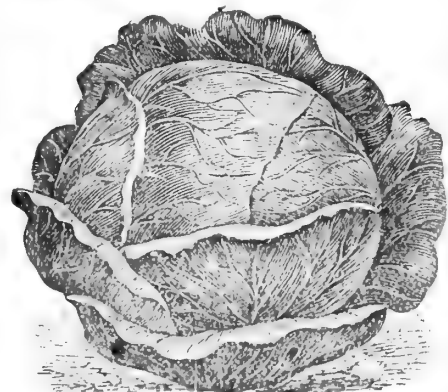


Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The favorite early variety both for market gardeners and general use: pointed heads, solid and really the best of all the early sorts.

THE CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—This variety is a selection of the best and largest heads of the Early Jersey Wakefield, and we can offer it with confidence to those who desire a larger size than the foregoing variety. It will average about 50 per cent larger in size than the old type of Wakefield, and is only about two or three days later.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH—Heads of good size and fine flavor; highly prized everywhere; stands the heat well; good for fall use also.

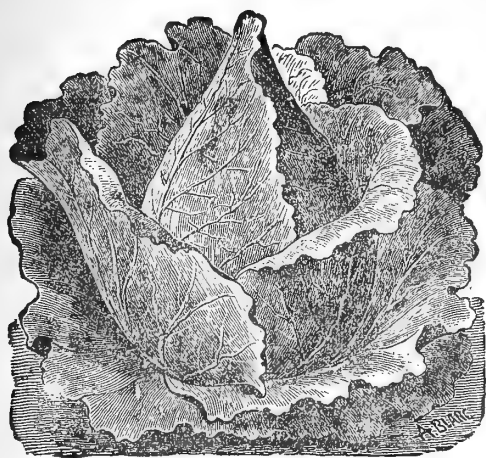


Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.

late crop.

EARLY YORK DWARF—An early spring and summer variety; heads small; very tender.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, compact heads, of excellent quality. The heads average over double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. It is also a good reliable sort for



Early Winningstadt Cabbage.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—One of the surest headers grown; cone shaped and remarkably hard and solid; desirable for both early and late; quality excellent.

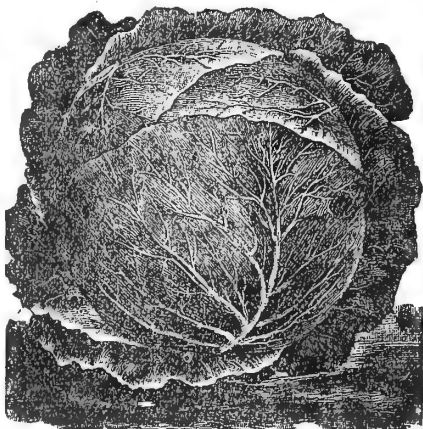
ALL SEASONS—This variety is certainly one of the very best for all the year round, forming a solid and compact head of very fine quality.

FRENCH OX-HEART—An early French variety; of good size and fair quality.

VANDERGAW MIDSUMMER—This valuable new variety is the result of many years selection by Mr. Vandergaw, a noted Long Island market gardener. In some respects it resembles "All-Seasons," coming in about a week after Early Summer, making much larger heads than that well-known variety. Heads are very uniform in color and size, very solid, and in quality is all that could be desired in a mid-summer and winter cabbage. Long Island cabbage growers have been annually paying Mr. Vandergaw \$10 per pound for the seed; and it has never been offered before at a less price.

SUREHEAD—Very reliable cabbage, large, round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type; a good keeper and shipper, and has become very popular. Pkt.

EARLY YORK LARGE—Two weeks later than the Early Dwarf York Cabbage but larger; stands the heat well.



Surehead Cabbage.



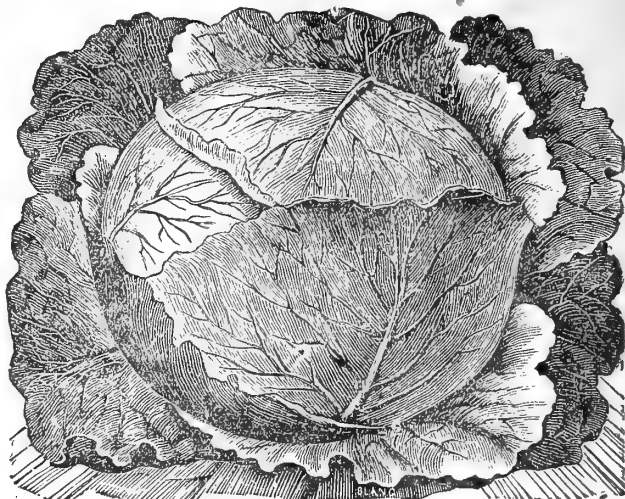
COPYRIGHTED BY N. S. CO.

Filderkraut Cabbage.

FILDER-KRAUT—A German variety used almost exclusively in making kraut. Heads are pointed, large, and of fine quality.

FOTTLER'S IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—Ready for market soon after first early sorts; has no superior as a fall cabbage, heads low on the stump.

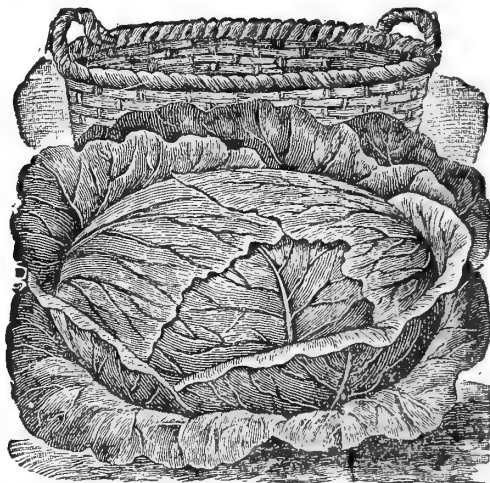
EARLY DEEP HEAD—A desirable second early variety. It is fully as early as the Brunswick, while the heads are as large around and considerably deeper. Leaves wrap entirely around the head and do not drop in hot weather as much as other varieties. It is also heavier, bulk for bulk, than any other second early cabbage. A splendid keeper.



Excelsior Flat Dutch Cabbage.

EXCELSIOR FLAT DUTCH—A low growing variety; heads large bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown. An excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper.

THE N. S. CO.'S SELECTED PREMIUM LATE DRUM-HEAD—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil, and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.



Neb. Seed Co.'s Selected Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage.

THE N. S. CO.'S SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—This we consider superior to any late cabbage in cultivation. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Our stock of this variety has been especially raised for us from carefully selected heads, and we think it superior to any other strain of this popular variety. We recommend this variety to every market gardener and farmer.

MARLEHEAD MAMMOTH—Late variety, and without doubt the largest cabbage grown, heads often weighing from 30 to 40 pounds.

STONE MASON DRUMHEAD—Characterized by its sweetness and delicacy of flavor and by its reliability in forming a large head. Very hardy and will endure the cold of extreme northern climates.

**Mammoth Rock Red Cabbage.**

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages.

EARLY BLOOD, OR DARK RED ERFURT—Early; heads round and solid; fine color and excellent quality.

RED DUTCH, OR PICKLING—Medium size, very hard oblong heads; good for pickling.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

French, *Chau de Savoie*. German, *Wirsingkohl*.

We desire to call special attention to this class, all the varieties enumerated below being of much finer flavor and quality than the best of other cabbages. They are particularly adapted for private use, where quality rather than quantity is desired. Grown in fall and allowed to be touched by frost it is one of the most delicious of all vegetables.

NETTED SAVOY—This is the finest of the Savoy class and a general favorite. Heads large, very solid and compact, of a yellowish-green color, and like all others of the Savoy varieties, is of excellent flavor, far surpassing that of any other late cabbage.

AMERICAN L'T DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Head large, round, compact; excellent for winter use. Select quality.

GREEN GLOBE SAVOY—Early, very tender and sweet.

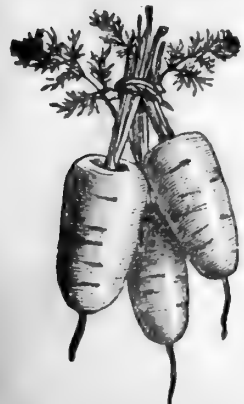
CARROTS.

French, *Carotte*. German, *Mochren*.

For the successful cultivation of this root the soil should be light (sandy soil is best) and deeply tilled. For an early crop the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For later crops it may be sown any time until about the middle of June. Sow in rows about fifteen inches apart. Keep weeds down. Thin out young plants as soon as they can be handled, leaving them about 3 to 5 inches apart.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price 10c per lb. for postage.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest variety and one largely grown for forcing purposes. It makes a small, almost globe-shaped root of an orange-red color.

**Early Scarlet Horn Carrot**

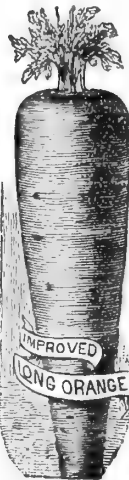
EARLY SCARLET HORN, STUMP ROOTED—A fine variety of medium size; color deep scarlet; fine flavor.

HALF LONG SCARLET CARENTAN—A good early variety, suitable for forcing; color deep orange. Almost without core.

**Early Half-Long Scarlet, Stump-Rooted Carrot.**

EARLY HALF-LONG SCARLET, STUMP-ROOTED—An excellent variety for market gardeners; color scarlet; good for shallow soil.

CHANTENAY—One of the most perfect and uniform in shape; smooth and a heavy yielder. It is fine in texture and easily dug; the flesh is of a beautiful deep-orange, solid, tender, and of excellent flavor. One of the very best for table use.



IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A well-known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop.

DANVER'S—There is no variety grown which will produce so much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth; color, a rich orange.

ALTRINGHAM—Fine red; mild and good for table or stock.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—This variety is almost exclusively and very extensively grown for feeding stock; is the best of the whites.

Danver's Half-Long Carrot.**Guerande, or Oxheart Carrot.**

GUERANDE, OR OXHEART—A new variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Specimens have been grown seven inches in diameter. Color, bright orange; sweet and finely grained; good for table or stock.

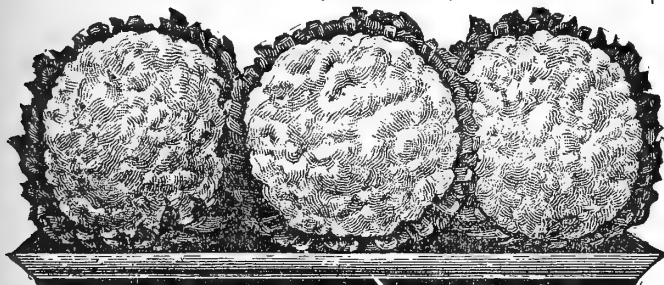
CAULIFLOWER.

French, *Chou-fleur*. German, *Blumenkohl*.

Sow in February or March in a hot-bed, transplanting the plants when large enough in another or the same frame, and gradually hardening them off, preparatory to planting them out as early as the ground is in fit condition. Any good garden soil, if thoroughly cultivated and made very rich by manuring will suit. Careful attention in the matter of watering, destroying insects, and thorough cultivation will be repaid. When heading tie the top leaves together to protect from exposure to the sun.

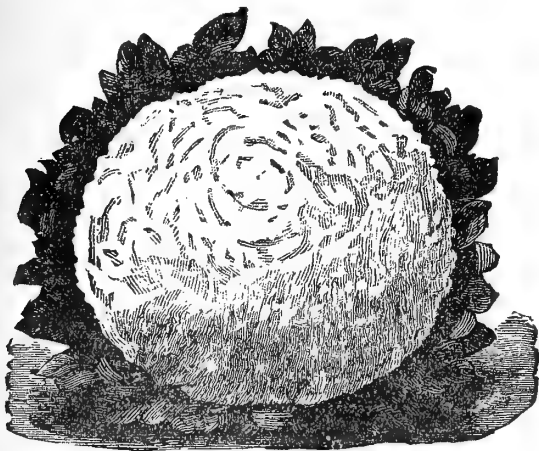
In Cauliflower very much depends upon the quality of the seed, and we have expended a great deal of time and money to satisfy ourselves where we could obtain the best, and believe the seed we offer this year to be the best in the world. It is the product of very carefully selected heads, and grown in the sections where the best Cauliflowers in the world are produced, and consequently is high priced, but we think it really the most economical and best to buy, as every plant, with good culture, will produce a good head.

BURPEE'S BEST EARLY—(See Novelties.)



Henderson's Extra Selected Early Snowball Cauliflower.

HENDERSON'S EXTRA SELECTED EARLY SNOWBALL—One of the best types of Cauliflower in the market. If planted March 1, large sized heads will be produced early in June, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. The outer leaves are short, so that the plants may be set from eighteen to twenty inches apart. Its compact habit of growth renders it a peculiarly profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting. Our stock cannot be excelled in quality.



Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

SELECTED EARLY DWARF ERFURT, TRUE—This stock was obtained from one of the most careful growers in Germany, and is the finest of early Cauliflowers. Remarkable for reliability in heading; scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head. Very dwarf, solid, pure white heads. We especially recommend this selected stock to market gardeners.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT—A favorite early market variety, for forcing or open ground; large, compact, solid, pure white heads of fine quality.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, beautifully white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remains a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development.

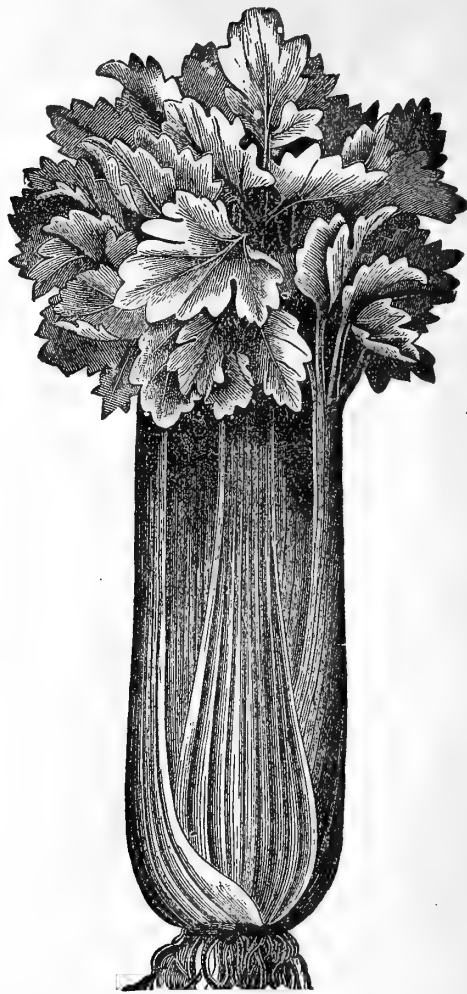
EXTRA EARLY PARIS—Head rather large, white and compact, stalk short.

LENORMAND'S SHORT STEMMED—A French variety, very fine, large, late and of good quality.

• **LARGE ALGIERS**—An extra fine variety for late sowing.

CELERY.

Sow in April and May, and rake the seed in lightly; water, and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well rotted manure, and set the plants when they are three to four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep them shaded until started, and gradually earth them up as they grow. Set them from May to July.



Kalamazoo Celery.

KALAMAZOO—This variety is perfectly distinct and is of a beautiful cream throughout, attains a very large size, is of quick growth, stiff, close habits, is remarkably solid, thick and closely set, and is especially valuable variety for the market. It is also a first-class keeper. For the use of hotels, restaurants and other large establishments it is unequalled.

WHITE PLUME—Unlike all other varieties, this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied, or a few handfuls of earth brought close around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp.

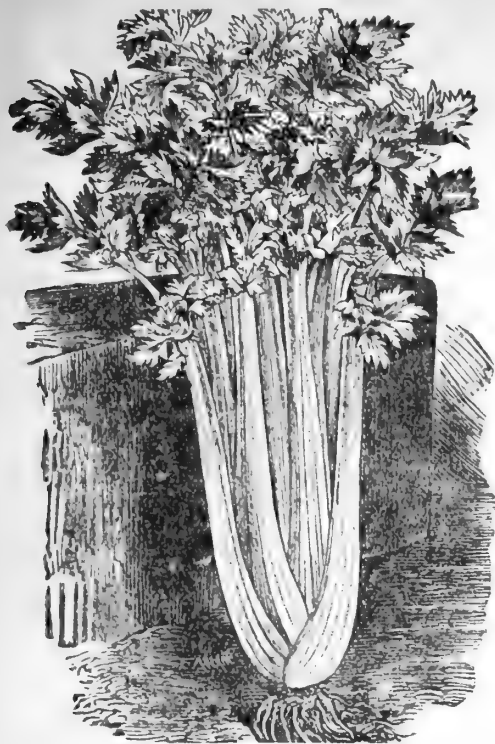
GIANT WHITE SOLID—Large, round, crisp and solid, the old well known variety.

SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE—A well known and very superior variety, of fine flavor, and firm texture.

GIANT PASCAL—This variety is a selection from the new Golden Self-blanching Celery which has become so popular in the last few years; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but is much larger and a better keeper. It is of a nutty flavor, being entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this variety. It bleaches with but slight "earthing up," and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF—It stands very high among the market gardeners; it is seldom hollow, rich flavor, and of vigorous growth.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY—Like the White Plume, this celery requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to that favorite sort, differing, however, in color, which is yellowish, the heart being large and solid and of a beautiful golden hue.



Boston Market Celery.



Golden Heart Celery.

GOLDEN DWARF OR GOLDEN HEART—The distinctive feature of this variety, which in other respects very much resembles the other half dwarf white kind, is its large heart of waxy, golden-yellow stems, when fully blanched. These are also crisp and quite solid, and of excellent flavor. As a keeper in winter it has no superior.

HENDERSON'S HALF DWARF—The leading market variety, of medium growth, excellent in quality and a good keeper.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf in habit, white-stemmed, flavor excellent, a good keeper.

RED SOLID CELERY—This is a large, quick-growing variety, solid, crisp, and possessing a marked nutty flavor, very hardy, a good keeper, and remains solid to the last; the best of the red varieties.

CELERY FOR FLAVORING**CELERIAC.****Turnip Rooted Celery.**

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which, when cooked and sliced in vinegar, makes a most excellent salad. It is more hardy and may be treated same as celery.



Giant Erfurt Turnip Rooted Celeriac.

GIANT ERFURT TURNIP ROOTED—A good variety for salad, soups, etc.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—This is the largest and best variety grown, and grows to a large size, round in shape, smooth, with few side roots.

CHICORY.**French, Chicoree. German, Cigorien.**

LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE—Sow in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee.

COLLARDS.**French, Chau. German, Blaetter-Kohl.**

Sow in succession from June to August, and treat as cabbage, in rows one foot apart.

TRUE GEORGIA.**CHERVIL.****French, Cerfeuil. German, Gartenkerbel.**

By many this is preferred to parsley for garnishing, and its aromatic leaves are much used for seasoning and in salads. Sow early in spring, in rich, well prepared sandy soil, and when plants are well established transplant to about one foot apart.

CURLED—The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow in May in drills half an inch deep.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.**French, Mache. German, Feldsalat oder Rabinschen.**

Sow early in fall or first of the spring, in shallow drills, about twelve inches apart. Cover lightly, and if very dry, occasionally water. To protect through the winter, cover with straw or light evergreen brush. It is used as salad, and is esteemed very highly on account of its very early appearance in the spring.



Corn Salad.

LARGE LEAVED—The best variety cultivated.

CORN.—Sweet or Sugar.French, *Mais*. German, *Welschkorn*.

Plant in hills three feet apart, and leave four plants to the hill. Plant at intervals of ten days from early spring to middle summer, which will insure a constant supply of green corn throughout the season.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price 8c. per pt. and 15c. per qt. for postage.

ZIG ZAG EVERGREEN—(See Novelties.)

FIRST OF ALL—This new Sweet Corn is the earliest of all, it is a week earlier than the Cory and of superior quality. The ears are of medium size, very full, sweet, and of a delicious flavor.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—The hardiest and earliest variety for table use, but not a sweet corn, white grain and short ear, stalks three to four feet high.

EARLY MARBLEHEAD—One of the earliest varieties of Sweet Corn, dwarf in habit, the ears, which are of very fine flavor, are of a fair market size, and set very low down on the stalk.

EARLY CORY—A variety resembling the Marblehead in appearance, but larger and a few days earlier. One of the best for market gardeners.

EARLY WHITE CORY—A selection of the Cory, of the same character in all respects, except that it has a white cob and kernels. Very early and a good variety.

CROSBY'S EARLY SWEET—Early, and a great favorite in the market; rather small ears but productive and of excellent quality.

EARLY BONANZA, SWEET OR SUGAR—This variety is as early as any Sweet Corn, with very large ears, white kernels; its table qualities are unequalled in rich sugary flavor.

EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET—An extra early variety; very productive and of excellent quality.

HONEY SWEET—A most desirable variety, very sweet, as the name implies, and very productive.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Medium Late)—Of recent introduction, and possesses all the superior qualities of the Shoe Peg variety, viz: the deepest grain, smallest cob and richest flavor of all Sweet Corns, and resembles it in every other respect except that the ears are nearly twice as large. Notwithstanding the greater size of the ear, it is fully as productive, producing three to four good ears to the stalk.

HICKOX IMPROVED SWEET—Of medium earliness, and is valuable alike in the market, family garden, or for canning, for which latter use large areas of it are grown. The ears are twelve-rowed; quality of the very best.

SHAKER'S EARLY—The kernels are large, of pearly whiteness, and delicious flavor. It is quite as early as the Minnesota and the ears are much larger.

BALLARD'S EARLY OR CHICAGO MARKET—This is one of the best of the early varieties, having all the good qualities of the later sorts, and is nearly as early as the Adams.

MOORE'S CONCORD—A good second early variety, excellent for market or family use, ears large and flavor unsurpassed by any of the earlier varieties.

RUSSELL'S PROLIFIC—A very superior early variety, the sweetest of the early sorts. Ears 8 to 10 inches long.

POTTER'S EXCELSIOR OR SQUANTUM—An excellent variety, with fine large ears and deep grain, early.

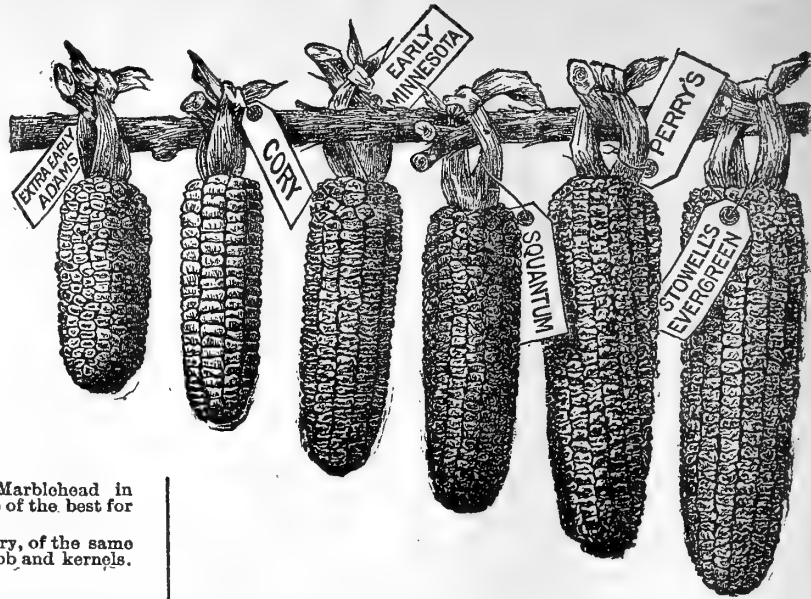
PERRY'S HYBRID—A very fine early variety, fully as early as the Minnesota and ears much larger, each containing twelve to fourteen rows of kernels, well filled to the end.

OLD COLONY—A very old sort, which has been revived and sold under the name of Landreth's Sugar and other names. Stalks six feet high, very productive, ears large, oval with sixteen to twenty irregular rows.

BLACK MEXICAN—Although the ripe grain is black, or bluish-black, the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is surpassed by none in tenderness.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—This variety is more largely planted than any other, being the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. Our stock is very fine and specially recommended to truckers and canners.

MAMMOTH LATE—This produces the largest ears of any Sweet Corn, a single ear sometimes weighing as much as two or three pounds. It ripens a little later than the Evergreen and the cobs are larger, the kernels being flatter, not horse-tooth shaped.



SWEET FODDER—Only used for ensilage and fodder purposes.

CUCUMBERS.French, *Coucombre*. German, *Gurken*.

Plant in hills four feet apart, in well prepared, warm, rich, loamy soil. Mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether wanted or not, as it destroys the vitality of the vine if left to ripen.



Improved White Spine Cucumber.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price 10c. per pound for postage.

HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE—(See Novelties.)

COOL AND CRISP—(See Novelties.)

JAPANESE CLIMBING—(See Novelties.)

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE—This is a favorite variety, producing fruit from six to eight inches in length, and two to three inches in diameter, of a handsome deep green, flesh crisp and of fine flavor. Good for forcing and out doors.

IMPROVED EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE—A large variety of White Spine, largely used for forcing by market gardeners.

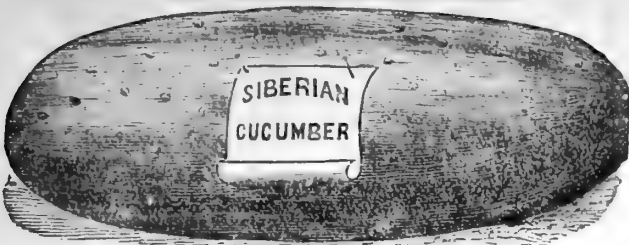
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—The young fruits are of a darker color and more pointed. It is a favorite sort with pickle manufacturers, giving a very small proportion of malformed fruit.

WHITE DUTCH—This fine variety from Germany grows to large size, perfectly smooth, and is of excellent quality and superior flavor. In beauty of form it is not equalled by any other cucumber, which renders it especially valuable for exhibition purposes.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—An excellent variety for pickles when young.

EARLY RUSSIAN—The earliest variety; fruit small and hardy; very productive.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING—A small variety, very early, enormously productive and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this sort is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine.

**Extra Early Siberian.**

Absolutely the earliest cucumber known, producing fruits five inches long, in the open ground, from seed, in fifty-five days. It is without question a remarkable variety, and will be a surprise to market gardeners and truckers, who heretofore have grown the early Russian for earliest. Size of the new Siberian Medium, is what a critical gardener would call just right. A splendid free bearer; fruits straight and smooth; flesh extraordinarily tender and crisp; and for early forcing purposes, or for slicing, it is a most valuable addition to our list of cucumbers.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Longer than the Peerless, of fine quality for family use. When about five inches long makes a good pickle.

EARLY CLUSTER—Early, short and prickly; bears mostly in clusters.

BISMARCK—A cross between the White Spine and Long Green; established by careful selection. Fruit long, cylindrical, very handsome, and constant in form and color; flesh very crisp and tender.

BOSTON PICKLING—An early short variety, of good form and very productive, one of the best for pickling.

GIANT OF PERA—Of the most delicious flavor; no other cucumber we have ever eaten surpassing them. Very crisp and tender and can be eaten at any time during growth. Of enormous size, frequently growing to 1½ ft. in length; very smooth and straight, without spines, and of a beautiful green color. The vines grow vigorously; fruit set near the hill and closely together; exceedingly prolific.

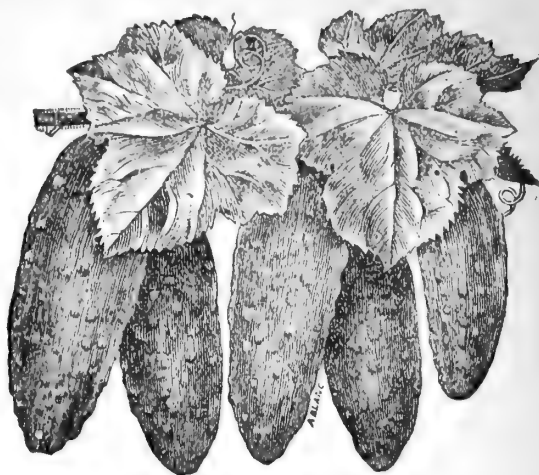
WHITE PEARL CUCUMBER—A new variety, introduced 4 years ago. In habit of growth it is entirely distinct, setting the fruits very close to the stem; uniform in size and shape and immensely productive. In color they are a beautiful pearly white. The skin is smooth and entirely free from spines; they are solid, tender and crisp in taste, and of splendid quality for slicing.

Evergreen White Spine Cucumber.**Giant of Pera.**

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN—An excellent pickle variety; color dark green; flesh crisp and tender; of medium size and very productive. Always straight and smooth. It is also good for forcing.

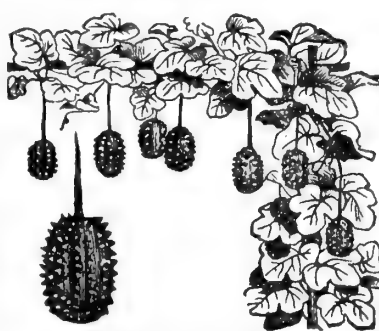
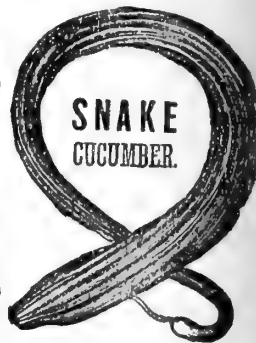
PEERLESS WHITE SPINE—One of the finest strains of White Spine. Fruit of large size, straight, productive, skin deep green, holding color until maturity.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A fine long fruit of excellent quality dark green, firm and crisp.

Improved Long Green Cucumber.**Chicago Pickling Cucumber.**

CHICAGO PICKLING—One of the best varieties for pickles, and largely grown for the Chicago market.

GREEN PROLIFIC—Enormously productive; crisp and tender. One of the finest for pickles.

**West India Gherkin.**

SERPENT, OR SNAKE—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding; and sometimes are six feet in length. The illustration represents their shape, and although they attain great size, the quality is only fair; grown more as a curiosity than anything else, and to exhibit at fairs.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—Oval shaped; prickly, for pickling only.

CRESS.

French, *Cresson*. German, *Kresse*.

The Peppergrass sow early in spring, in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession, cut often, as it will continue to grow. The winter Cress can be sown early in spring or in autumn, in drills one foot apart and thinned out to about three inches in the drill. The Water Cress must be sown on the margin of a stream of running water, or in a very moist location.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS—Common and well known.

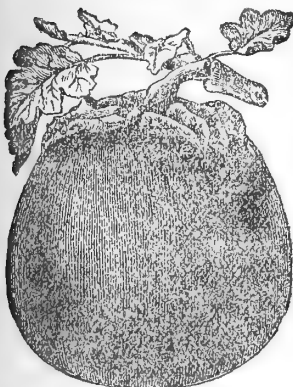
TRUE WATER CRESS—Leaves tender and highly flavored.

DANDELION.

French, *Pisse-en-lit*. German, *Loewenzahn*.

The Dandelion resembles the Endive, and is sometimes cultivated for spring greens, or by blanching for salad. The roots when dried and roasted, are often used as a substitute for coffee. The seed should be sown in May or June, in drills half an inch deep, and twelve inches apart. Plants are ready for use the following spring.

LARGE LEAVED—Leaves are fully double the size of the common Dandelion. It is a great advance over the old variety.

EGG PLANT.French, *Aubergine*. German, *Eierpflanze*.**N. Y. Improved Egg Plant.****BLACK PEKIN**—The fruit of this handsome variety is jet black, round in form and very solid; quite early, and a very superior variety.

Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring, and transplant to two or three feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe often, and hill up gradually till they blossom. For want of hotbeds sow the seed in window pots early in the spring, or later, in a warm, light sheltered piece of ground.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE—The best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants large, vigorous, with light green leaves; fruit very large, oval, deep purple; flesh white, tender and of superior quality.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Earliest and most productive; fruit long, dark, rich purple, and of fine quality.

ENDIVE.French, *Chicoree*. German, *Endivien*.

Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in the drills; when fully grown, tie over the outer leaves of a few plants, every week or ten days, to blanch. Draw a little earth to the base of the plants. An open situation is most suitable.

**Moss Curled Endive.**

ENDIVE, WHITE CURLED—Self-blanching; very fine flavored and tender.

GREEN CURLED—Leaves curled; dark green, crisp and tender; early blanching.

FRENCH CURLED MOSS—Handsomely curled; fine quality, a desirable sort.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Used in soups and stews.

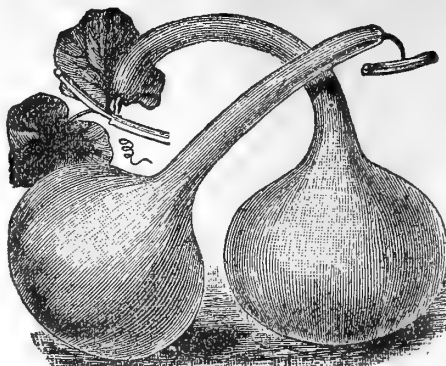
GOURDS.French, *Gourde*. German, *Zier Kuerbis*.**Nest Egg Gourd.**

ing quite ornamental, with the numerous white eggs.

The following varieties will be found useful for household and farm purposes. An illustration of the variety, with instructions for growing, printed on each paper of seed.

For ornamental varieties of Gourds see Flower Seeds.

NEST EGG GOURD, JAPANESE—As they exactly resemble, in color, shape and size, the eggs of hens, do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet, they make the very best nest eggs. The plant is a rapidly-growing climber, and is useful for covering screens, etc., being quite ornamental, with the numerous white eggs.

**Dipper Gourd.**

pers of various sizes, of a capacity from a pint to a quart and a half, can be had from a few vines.

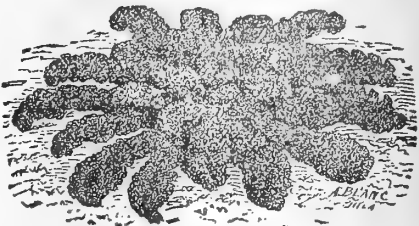
DIPPER GOURD—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved, as shown in the engraving, while if raised as a climbing vine, on a trellis, the weight of the blossom end will cause the stems to grow straight. They are very easily prepared for use as dippers, will last for years, and are particularly valuable for dipping hot liquids—the handles do not readily become hot. Dip-

HORSERADISH.

The best horseradish is produced from small pieces of root; these are to be set small and down so that the top will be two inches below the surface. The soil should be very rich and well cultivated. It is also grown, but of inferior quality, from the crown of old plants. It is hardy and may be left in the ground until spring before digging. We frequently receive orders for the SEED of this vegetable, but we can supply the roots only.

KALE OR BORECOLE.French, *Chou Vert*. German, *Blatter-Kohl*.

The Kales make excellent Greens for winter and spring use. The Tall and Dwarf Green Curled are sown about the end of spring, and then transplanted and cultivated like cabbage. The Dwarf German Greens are hardy, and for spring use are sown as late as September, in drills a foot apart, with slight protection stand the winter, and are improved rather than injured by frost.

**Dwarf Green Curled Kale.**

DWARF GREEN CURLED—A sort of special excellence, being a very fine curled variety of yellowish-green color, growing very close to the ground.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows about eighteen inches in height and spreads; the leaves are bright green, beautifully curled.

DWARF CURLED KALE, GERMAN GREENS OR SPROUTS—More hardy than cabbage, and makes excellent Greens for winter and spring use.

BROWN GERMAN CURLED—Similar to the Scotch, except the color, which is of a dull purple; most esteemed by the Germans.

KOHLRABI.French, *Chou-rave*. German, *Kohl-Rabi*.**Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.**

A popular vegetable intermediate between the Cabbage and the Turnip. Cultivation same as directed for Cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed bed, and in hoeing not to heap much earth about them.

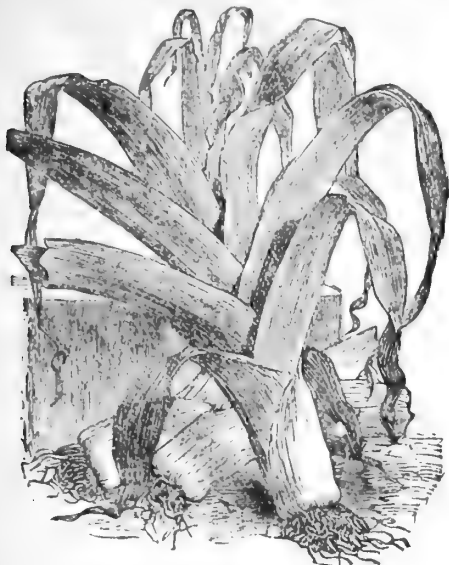
EARLIEST WHITE VIENNA—The earliest and best for forcing; very tender; excellent for table use.

EARLIEST PURPLE VIENNA—Differs from the Early White Vienna only in color, which is of bluish-purple.

GIANT GREEN—A good variety for summer and fall use; grows larger than the Vienna.

LEEK.French, *Poireau*. German, *Lauch* oder *Poree*.

In our opinion the Leek does not receive the attention it deserves. It is easily cultivated, and is a valuable addition to the vegetables generally used in soups, etc. Sow early in the spring, and when about six inches high transplant into rows about ten inches apart each way, and as deep as possible, to perfect the blanching process. The richer the soil the finer the Leeks will grow.

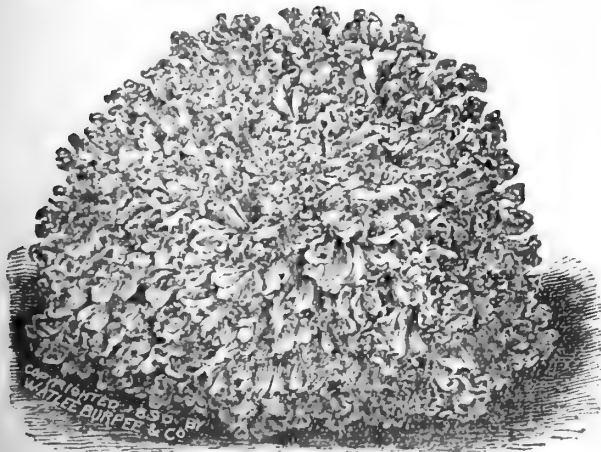


Large Musselburgh Leek.

MUSSELBURGH—Grows to a large size.**LARGE ROUEN**—An excellent large variety.**LARGE LONDON FLAG**—Broad leaves growing on both sides, of strong and vigorous growth.**LARGE AMERICAN FLAG**—A favorite market variety.**LETTUCE.**French, *Laitue*. German, *Salat*.

For an early crop, sow under glass in February, and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successional crops, sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March, and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May. When sown for cutting young, the seed may be put in rather thick, in rows, or broadcast, but to have finer heads, it should be sown thinly in rows, and transplanted a foot apart in the richest soil.

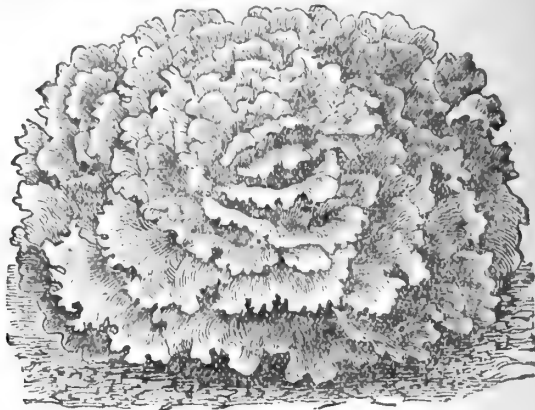
THORBURN MARKET GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK
—(See Novelties).



Grand Rapids Lettuce.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE—Brings the highest price in every market wherever sold. It is a very compact grower, keeps tender and crisp without waiting longer than any other variety, and is the best market forcing or hotbed lettuce yet introduced.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—This variety does not head, but forms a compact, close mass of leaves. It is well suited for forcing.



Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Like the Curled Simpson, it does not head, but forms a compact mass of leaves, and differs in being lighter colored, stands the summer heat well, and is nearly double the size of the Curled Simpson.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER CABBAGE—A good summer variety; heads of good size, close and well formed.

EARLY TENNIS BALL, OR BOSTON MARKET—A superb variety; grows very compact, and is beautifully white and crisp.



DENVER MARKET—This is an early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large solid heads of a good, light-green color and is very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; (like the Savoy cabbage) very crisp and tender and of excellent flavor. The shape of the head resembles somewhat the "Hanson," but is more oblong.

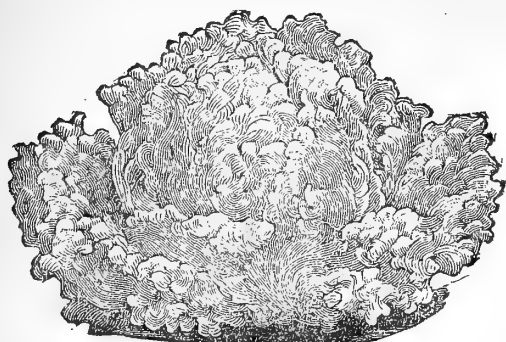
BUTTERCUP—A new early variety, forming solid heads of remarkable tenderness and delicacy of flavor. It is equally good for summer and winter growth.



Golden Ball Lettuce.

GOLDEN BALL—A fine variety with very solid heads, of superb quality and great beauty. It is quite as early as the White Tennis Ball, has larger heads and is unsurpassed for table use. We do not hesitate to recommend it most highly for forcing or earliest spring crop; of handsome appearance.

DEFIANCE—Forms a good head; remains crisp and tender during the whole season.



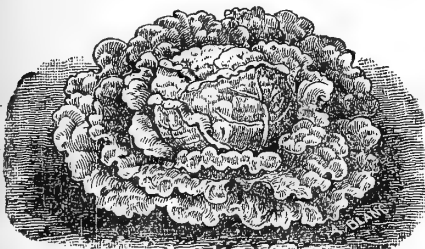
Blond Blockhead.

BLOND BLOCKHEAD—A very handsome lettuce forming large, solid heads of rich, golden yellow, of splendid quality and an excellent keeper after being cut, a quality which makes it a desirable sort for shipping purposes, as well as for private use. It is slow to seed and withstands summer heat well.

YELLOW SEEDED BUTTER—A very distinct sort, forming a large dense, yellow head; very crisp and tender; excellent in flavor.

SALAMANDER—A very fine summer variety, forming fair-sized, compact heads; color light green. It stands drouth and heat better and remains longer in the head than any other variety.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND—A hardy, compact growing variety, with small, close heads of a dark green color.



Silver Ball Lettuce.

summer use.

HANSON—A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste.

GREEN FRINGED—This variety is beautifully cut and fringed and furnishes an abundance of tender leaves fit for use nearly all summer.

PARIS WHITE COS—A very fine upright variety, tender and crisp.

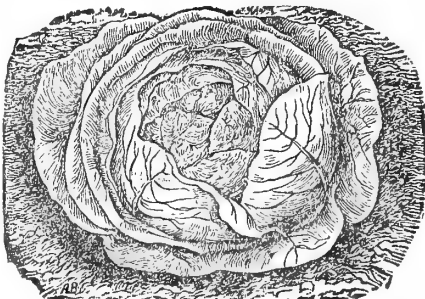
PRIZE HEAD—It forms a large close head, very crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. We recommend this as one of the best for family use.

HENDERSON'S NEW YORK—It forms solid heads, sometimes measuring eighteen inches in diameter. It is crisp and tender and of fine flavor.

BROWN DUTCH—A very desirable variety; it forms a large, solid head, the inner leaves are crisp and tender.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—This is one of the very best market sorts; medium size, light green color; very slow to run to seed; solid heading sort.

BOSTON CURL—A handsome variety, much used for garnishing; early and of good quality.



St. Louis Market Lettuce.

PERPETUAL—Does not head, but forms large, compact bushes, which are crisp and tender.

DEACON—Next to Salamander this variety withstands summer heat best. It forms a solid head. Tender and crisp. A good variety for general use.

SILVER BALL—This lettuce produces a beautiful head, firm, solid and compact, with handsomely curled leaves. It is of attractive silvery-white color, very rich, buttery, and of most delicious flavor. It comes early and stands a long while before running to seed. An excellent variety, both for early spring and

MELONS—MUSK.

French, *Melon*. German, *Zucker Melone*.

The melon grows best in a light soil. Plant in hills about six feet apart, mixing in each hill about a shovelful of well rotted manure. Sow about a dozen seeds in every hill, early in May, and when well started thin out to three or four of the strongest plants. Pinch off the strong shoots and thin out the young fruit if it sets too plentifully, so as to increase the size of the remainder.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price 10c per lb, for postage.

GREEN FLESHED OSAGE—(See Novelties).

PERSIAN MONARCH—(See Novelties).

JERSEY BELLE—(See Novelties).

THE BANQUET—(See Novelties).

MELOSE—(See Novelties).

EXTRA EARLY GREEN CITRON—This excellent sort is of medium size, deeply netted, of globular shape. Flesh green and of fine flavor.

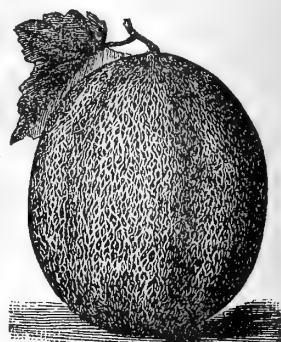
PROLIFIC NUTMEG—This variety, as its name suggests, is very prolific; fruit of medium size; thick green flesh of very fine flavor.

MILLER'S CREAM—One of the most delicious melons now in use. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, very thick and sweet.

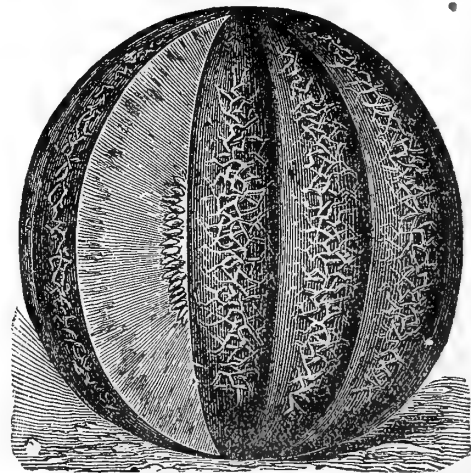
BAY VIEW—A very prolific and fine flavored green-fleshed melon. With ordinary cultivation this variety has produced melons weighing from 10 to 15 lbs.

NETTED GEM—A very early variety of small size. It is globe-shaped, green-flesh and of delicious flavor.

ORANGE CHRISTIANA—An excellent yellow-fleshed variety; ten days earlier than Nutmeg; of fine flavor and very early.



Miller's Cream Muskmelon.



Osage Muskmelon.

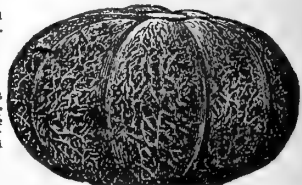
growing and very productive, covering the ground with fruit.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Similar to the Hackensack, but about two weeks earlier, making it a valuable acquisition. The flesh is green.

THE HACKENSACK—A popular variety of large size. It is of most delicious flavor.

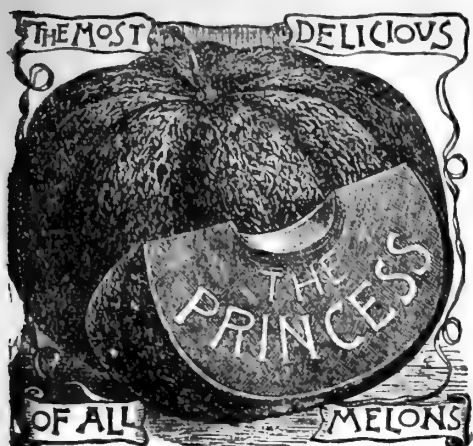
JENNY LIND—A medium early variety, of small size, but excellent flavor; flesh green.

EMERALD GEM—This is a most excellent variety, of superior flavor and quality. Outside skin of emerald green and smooth; flesh salmon, very thick and juicy.



Early Jenny Lind Muskmelon.

OSAGE—One of the finest flavored melons in cultivation, and one of the best for the market gardener, and for the home garden. The flesh is of a rich, salmon color, very sweet and melting in quality, and is so very thick that the melon is almost solid, the seed cavity being remarkably small. Melons of good size. The rind is very thin (not much thicker than paste-board) and thickly netted. The vine is a strong



THE PRINCESS—A new and distinct melon of handsome appearance; it is round, large, heavily netted, dark green skin and thick flesh, which is a beautiful salmon color. It ripens early and has a most delicious flavor.

MONTREAL MARKET—One of the largest melon we know of, specimens having weighed over 20 lbs. Flesh green, thick and of very fine flavor.

SHUMWAY'S GIANT—This is the largest variety of Muskmelon in the world, absolutely pure. Flesh very thick, fine-grained and salmon tinted, and as to quality we know of no other variety that can approach it in deliciousness. It is entirely devoid of the rank flavor often found in large varieties of muskmelon, and is astonishingly sugary and melting. In outward appearance it is deeply ribbed, finely netted, and of immense size, weighing from 25 to 30 pounds.

NETTED BEAUTY—This new variety was first introduced two years ago and is now a favorite among melon growers, who consider it the very best Extra Early sort they have ever grown. The Melon is completely covered with a dense netting, and entirely free from any tendency to rib like other sorts. It is very productive. The flesh is pale green, very thick, sweet and high flavored.

IRONDEQUOIT—This melon is of very attractive form and color, being creamy yellow on the outside and finely netted; the flesh is a rich, salmon shade, very thick and of the finest flavor, melting and delicious. We have never seen a Muskmelon more even in size and so uniformly productive, scarcely a hill having less than eight full sized, marketable melons.

BANANA—Grows about two feet in length, banana shaped, has a peculiar and very high flavor. We consider it a most valuable acquisition.

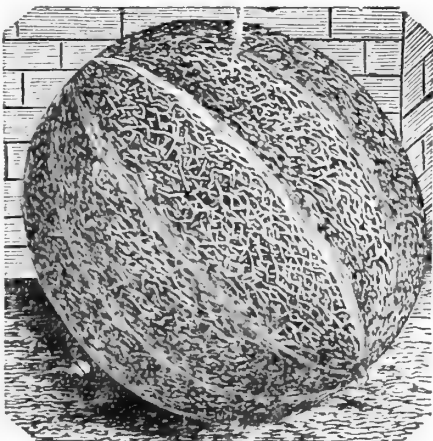
CASABA—A large variety of fine flavor; flesh very thick and green.

THE NEWPORT—This new Melon originated by one of the largest market gardeners in New York, it does not differ from the Hackensack except that it is a little smaller, while small it is very deep-fleshed and of a dark green color. The Newport stands in the same relation to the green-fleshed Melons that the "Banquet" does to the red-fleshed varieties.

BALTIMORE MARKET—A green-fleshed variety of oblong form. A good shipping melon.

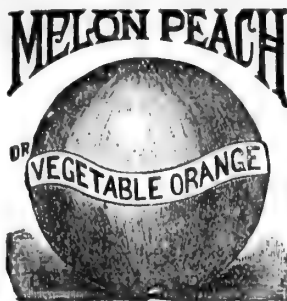
LONG YELLOW CANTALOUPE—A very large variety, ribbed and netted, salmon-fleshed, sweet and melting.

CHICAGO MARKET NUTMEG—This variety of melon has been shown in the Chicago market for the past ten years and is undoubtedly the best large green-fleshed nutmeg known.



Champion Market Muskmelon.

CHAMPION MARKET—These melons are almost a perfect globe in shape and densely netted; one of the handsomest Cantaloupes known, all being very uniform in size and weight, ranging from four to five and one-half pounds each. The flesh is thick, light-green in color, and of rich, sweet flavor.



MELON PEACH—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval-shaped, and of a bright orange color. When ripe they become mellow and sweet, and have a rich flavor. For sweet pickles, pies or preserving they are superb. They are easily cultivated, wonderfully productive; and can be used in every way, for pickles and preserves for which they are unsurpassed.

MELONS—WATER.

French, *Melon d'eau*. German, *Wasser-Melone*.

Plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, with a shovelful of well rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. Put six or eight seeds in each hill, and finally leave, when danger from insects is past, but three strong plants. Hoe often; if extra large fruit is desired have but two or three melons to the vine.

KENTUCKY WONDER—(See Novelties.)

STOKES' EXTRA EARLY—This melon is, without doubt, the earliest of all. Nearly round in shape, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. The flesh is deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in delicious, sugary flavor is unsurpassed by any other melon. The average weight is about fifteen pounds.

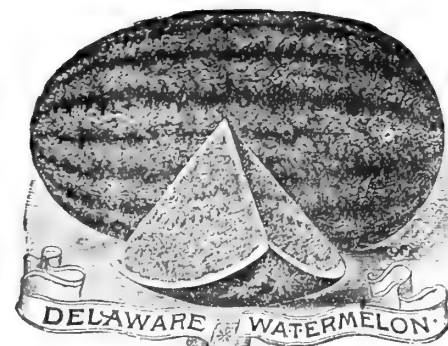
PHINNEY'S EARLY—Flesh deep red, of very superior quality; early and productive, a valuable marked variety.



Phinney's Early Watermelon.

VICK'S EARLY—Oblong, smooth, rather small; flesh bright pink, solid, sweet and the earliest melon in the market.

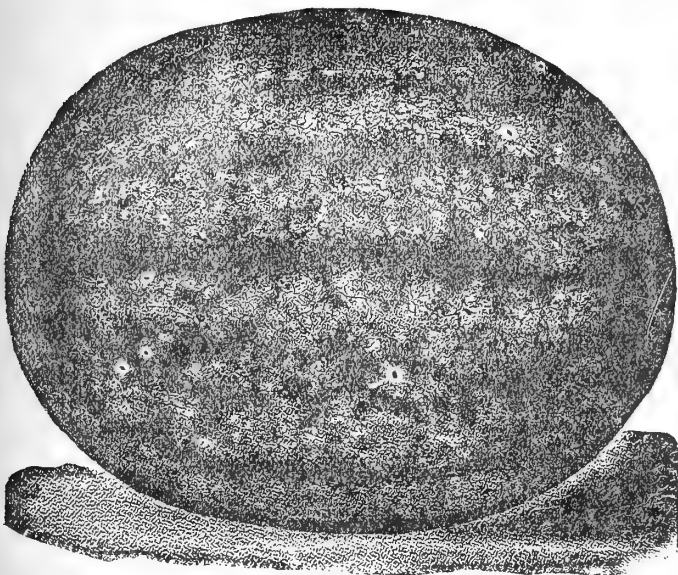
PRIDE OF GEORGIA—It is dark green in color and almost oval in shape. It is an excellent shipping variety, and when well grown attains a large size. It also possesses in a marked degree crispness and sweetness of flavor.



DELAWARE—Of oblong shape, with skin beautifully striped, dark, and light-green. The flesh is a brilliant red, and ripens within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of the rind; very solid, luscious and sugary, entirely free from strings and of most excellent flavor, it combines all the good qualities of a perfect Watermelon.

GREEN AND GOLD—A very early variety; the melons are of good size, ranging from 20 to 40 pounds in weight. The rind is the thinnest of any melon we have ever seen, the white being only from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The flesh is a beautiful golden orange color, free from any tinge of white or any other color even immediately around the seeds. The flesh is beautiful, granular in appearance, juicy and sweet, and of unequalled flavor.

TRUE GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE OR GIPSY—Fruit large, oblong, striped; flesh red, of fine quality.



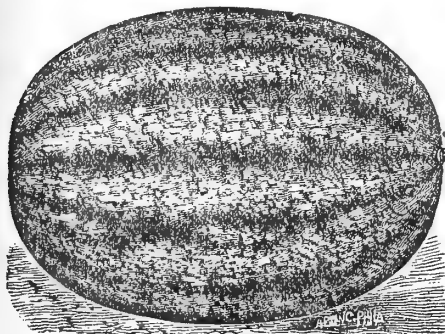
Kolb's Gem Watermelon.

KOLB'S GEM—It originated with one of the largest melon growers of Alabama, and is a hybrid of Scaly Bark and Rattlesnake. The rind, though quite thin, is very tough, standing handling and shipment long distances without breakage. The flesh is of bright red and of excellent flavor. All who have grown it agree in pronouncing it one of the largest, most productive, best keeping and shipping melons ever introduced.

DIXIE—In this we have a new watermelon of excellent merits and we can recommend it to our customers as the best shipping melon grown, being even LARGER, EARLIER AND FAR MORE PRODUCTIVE than the Kolb's Gem, which has heretofore been considered the best melon for shipping. It is of a very fine appearance, being much darker than Kolb's Gem and more beautifully striped; it is longer and extremely hardy, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy and tender. Another very important point is its productiveness, having SIX TO EIGHT LARGE MELONS ON A VINE.

THE BOSS—This is one of the first among the earliest; very productive and of delicious flavor. In shape it is oblong, color very dark, flesh of an unusually deep scarlet, rich in sugar, delicious melting flavor.

JUMBO—The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep-red meat, surpassing all other varieties as much in flavor as in size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. They grow to weigh eighty pounds—from 40 to 60 pounds is common. It matures three to four days later than ordinary kinds.



Golden Honey Watermelon.

thin, is hard and tough, making it one of the very best shippers. Used as a contrast with red flecked melons for table decorations it has no equal. We recommend it as a new and decided acquisition.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This variety is pronounced by all who have grown it, the finest table melon extant; oblong in shape, and growing to very large size; rind dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson; very crisp and deliciously sweet; seed rather small and of a light creamy white color.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Fruit, large, oblong, dark green; rind thin; flesh red, solid and very sweet.

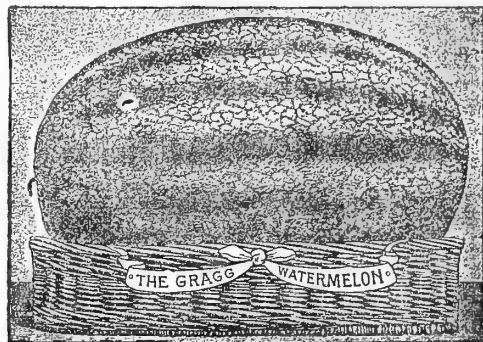
CUBAN QUEEN—The largest and one of the best grown, often reaching 50 and sometimes 70 pounds; an excellent keeper; skin beautifully striped, dark and light green. The flesh is red, solid, delicate in flavor and very sweet.

GOLDEN HONEY—The flesh is of a deep, rich yellow color, and in delicious sweetness and rare quality reminds one of honey, being without exception the sweetest melon we ever raised. In a crop of twenty acres, grown especially for seeds we failed to find a single specimen that was dry and mealy, every melon was juicy, melting and delicious. It is among the earliest of water melons.

The rind, though

BLACK SPANISH—Earliest; round, skin dark green, flesh red; rich sugary flavor.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—Grows to a mammoth size, and possesses all the good qualities of shipping and eating; skin stripe 1, long; very solid to the core, crisp and juicy, often attaining the weight of sixty pounds and upwards.

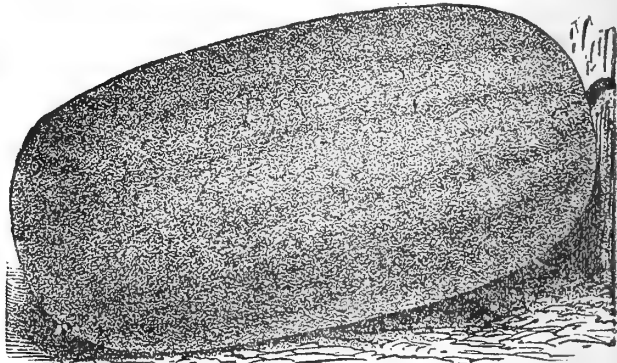


THE GRAGG—A new and very distinct variety, in both inside and outside appearance. Color dark green, with alternate stripes of light green, the whole being covered with a delicate tracery of dark veins. The flesh is of a delicate salmon tint, which makes it exceedingly handsome and tempting. Flesh sweet, juicy and melting, with a rich flavor peculiar to itself. Large, oblong, just about the right size for marketing. Several weeks earlier than the Ice Cream.

SCALY BARK—A popular variety, covered with mottled green spots, looking like fish scales. It will keep in good condition after picking longer than any other sort; fruit, large, oblong; flesh red and very tender.

PEERLESS, OR ICE CREAM—The best melon for general use, particularly at the north. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium, oval, finely mottled, light and dark green, somewhat in stripes, rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, nutty and sweet.

DARK ICING—A very prolific variety, of good size and delicious flavor. Oblong; thin rind.



Jordan's Gray Monarch Watermelon.

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH, OR LONG WHITE ICING—Although introduced by one seed house as "Jordan's Gray Monarch," by another "Long White Icing," we consider the two names synonymous, as descriptive of one variety. The skin is of an attractive, mottled, very light green color, so light as to nearly warrant the name white or gray. The flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality—fully equal to the old "Icing," which has long been recognized as one of the finest flavored Watermelons grown. In size, specimens weighing 60 to 70 pounds have been raised.

SEMINOLE—In shape, this is oblong, slightly tapering at the ends. One of the claims of the grower, which we have proved by testing, is that it is solid, ripening clear up to the rind. It is one of the largest in cultivation and is very prolific. The prevailing color of the fruit is grayish-green, though on the same vine many will be found of a darker shade. The flavor is excellent; in a word, it is one of the best in cultivation, in every respect. We highly recommend this variety to melon growers. The stock we offer we have secured direct from the originator.

FORDHOOK EARLY—Has proved to be the largest EARLY variety on the list and we verily believe it to be the earliest of all. From seeds planted May 10th ripe melons were produced the last of July. The rind is tough, making it valuable for shipping. Color a uniform medium green; seeds white; flesh bright red and very sweet.

THE JONES—This is a splendid melon. The color of the skin is solid green, and the flesh is very bright red, particularly sweet juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, frequently attaining the weight of eighty pounds. In shape it resembles Kolb's Gem, and like that variety is one of the best shipping sorts.

RUBY GOLD—Claimed by the introducer to be sweet and juicy. Its leading quality, however, being the peculiar marking of its flesh, which is yellow veined with red, and sometimes red veined with yellow, so that when the melon is sliced it shows a distinct ruby star on a yellow ground, or vice versa.

ORANGE—The rind separates from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh red, tender and sweet.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—Used only for preserving; flesh white and solid; fruit large, round and smooth, dark and light green striped, exceedingly productive, color of seed green. Great improvement over the old fashioned citron.

RED SEED CITRON—Old standard variety, especially used for preserving; flesh white and solid, seeds green.

NEBRASKA STOCK MELON—(See Field Seeds.)

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

French, *Mousseron*. German, *Champignon*



Mushrooms.

Water sparingly with luke-warm water.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutard*. German, *Senf*.

For salad and greens sow broadcast early in spring, and for salad cut before the third leaf is formed, and when of large growth use for greens.

YELLOW, OR WHITE LONDON—Best for salad.

BROWN, OR BLACK—More pungent than the white.

CHINESE CURLED, OR GIANT—Leaves twice the size of the White, stems more succulent, of deeper green, flavor pleasantly sweet and pungent.

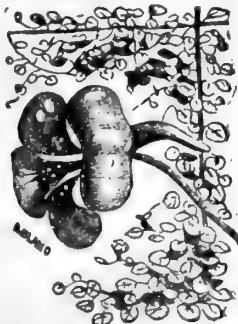
GOLDEN—A new and very superior sort, having broad leaves of a rich, lemon color, which they retain after cooking. In flavor it is superior to the old sort, and is also fully equal to them in hardness.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS.

French *Capucine*.
German, *Kapuziner Kresse*.

Sow early in the spring, in drills one inch deep, and train the plants on brush, strings or trellis work. The flowers and young leaves are used as salad, and the green seeds for pickling, which are esteemed an excellent substitute for capers. The flowers are very ornamental.

TALL YELLOW



OKRA, OR GUMBO.

French, *Gumbo*. German, *Ocher*.

Sow about the middle of spring, in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like Asparagus. Should be gathered while young and tender, and for winter use slice into rings and dry on strings or otherwise.

LONG GREEN, OR LONG WHITE—Long ribbed pods.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN—Early and very productive; smooth pods.

ONION.

1895—New Seed—1895.

French, *Oignon*. German, *Zwiebeln*.

No one can appreciate the value of **RELIABLE SEEDS** better than those who have been once disappointed, and too much care cannot be exercised in selecting your supply. There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in Onions. Our stock is all grown from choice bulbs, selected carefully by hand, and is unsurpassed in this country.

There is no crop, perhaps, more sure than that of Onions. Rich soil, with a good application of manure every year, and proper attention, will almost invariably insure a good crop. Five hundred bushels per acre is a medium crop, while from eight to twelve hundred bushels are not unusual under the best cultivation. Onions, unlike most other crops, may be raised on the same ground for an indefinite length of time. Soil that will produce a full crop of corn, will yield a good crop of Onions. Shallow plowing is the general rule; drag even and level, finishing with a hand rake. Mark out rows perfectly straight with marker fourteen inches apart. Sow the seed as early as the season will permit, using a hand seeding machine at the rate of five pounds per acre. As soon as the Onions are visible, go over with a wheel, if you have one. If not, a thin, narrow bladed hand hoe should be used, and repeat this work as often as the weeds appear. Sharp attention must be given to weeding, or "before you know it," the weeds will have gotten the best of you, and your crop will result in a partial, if not a total failure.

In the process of cultivation be careful not to stir the soil too deeply, nor to collect it about the growing bulbs. When the tops become entirely decayed, which will occur in August or September early, rake the bulbs from the drills and leave exposed to the sun for a few days, after which they will be ready for storing or for market.

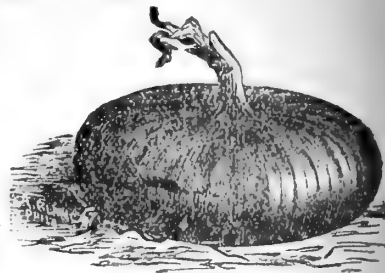
TESTED—Our seed is all of 1894 crop, is unusually plump and heavy, and we have as is our invariable custom with all our seeds given the seed the most thorough sprouting tests, and find the germinating percentage to average exceedingly high this season, notwithstanding the crop is shorter than for several years past.

If ordering by mail add to the catalogue price 10c per pound for postage.

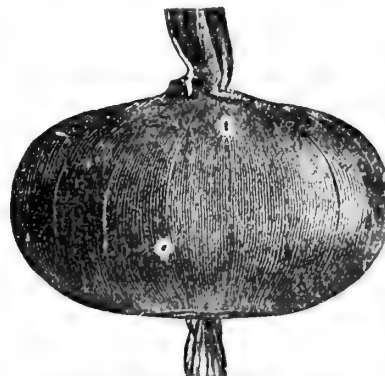
American Varieties.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED—A medium sized flat variety, producing abundantly and coming into use about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield.

EARLY RED GLOBE—A new variety, maturing as early as the Extra Early Flat Red, but of beautiful globe shape; skin deep red; flesh mild and tender; an excellent keeper and very desirable for market use.



Extra Early Red Flat Onions.



Large Red Wethersfield Onion.
best variety of any on poor or dry soils.

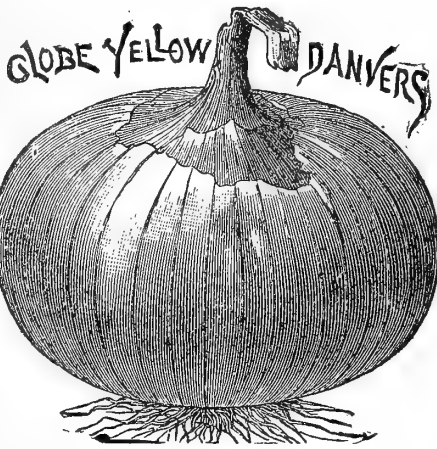
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard variety, and the favorite Onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large sized; skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on suitable soil than the Danvers, but it is the

DANVERS YELLOW—This fine variety is a thick, flat, heavy, straw-colored Onion, mild flavored and yields abundantly, ripens early, and keeps equal to the best.

YELLOW DUTCH, OR STRASSBURG—Flat-shaped, excellent flavor. The best variety for yellow sets.

**DANVERS
YELLOW
GLOBE.**

Distinct in form, being nearly globular; of a beautiful silver-yellow color; mild flavor and good keeper.

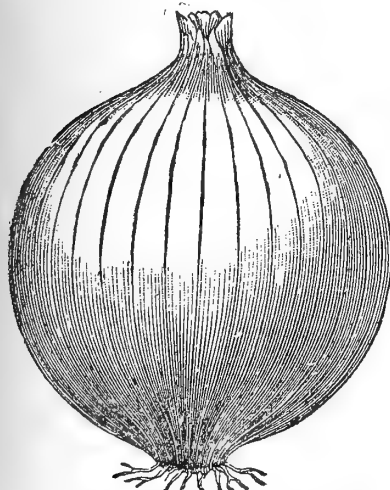


**SOUTHPORT
YELLOW
GLOBE.**

A very handsome Onion: oblong shape.

**WHITE POR-
TUGAL, OR SIL-
VER SKINNED**

—A mild, pleasant onion, which grows to a fair size and handsome shape; good for summer use; also excellent for pickling, and the best variety to grow white sets.



**SOUTHPORT LARGE
WHITE GLOBE.**

True globe-shaped; enormous yielder; grows to a large size; of mild flavor, and a good keeper.

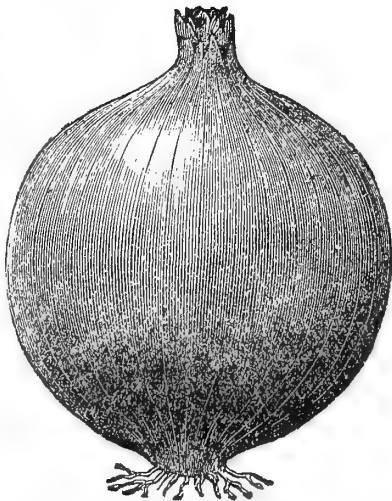
**THEN. S. CO'S PICK-
LING**—For early blanching, pickling or sets, the finest strain offered. This may seem a broad statement, but for these purposes we have never sold or seen its equal. Private planters, market gardeners, pickle factories and others who once use it will have no other.

Southport Large White Globe Onion.

**SOUTHPORT
LARGE RED
GLOBE.**

This variety is very similar to the Southport Yellow Globe in shape and size, but ripens somewhat later, maturing a few days later than the Red Wethersfield. It is a splendid keeper, and in quality is superior to most other red varieties.

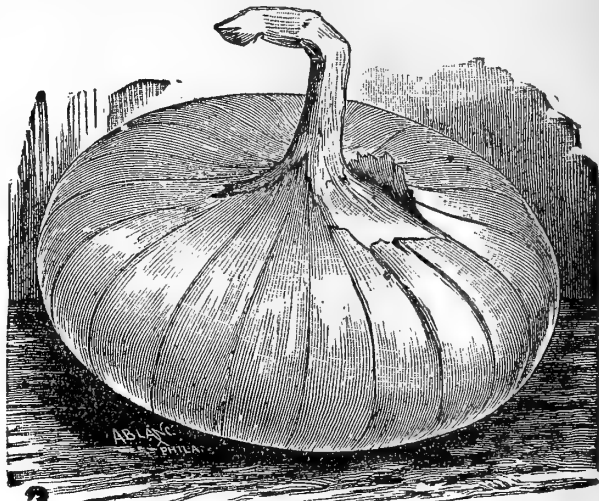
WHITE GLOBE—A large, firm, globe-shaped variety, with white skin; fine flesh; handsome in shape and a good keeper.



Southport Large Red Globe Onion.

Imported Varieties.

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. While we would not recommend the risking of a large crop of Onions by sowing imported seed, we believe the following varieties will be found very desirable for early market and home garden use. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are in every way well adapted to culinary purposes.



Mammoth Silver King Onion.

PRIZE-TAKER—(See Novelties).

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—The largest Onion in cultivation. Has been grown extensively the past few years in all sections of the country, especially in the west, and has given universal satisfaction. If you want to grow large Onions give the Silver King a trial.

RED BURMUDA—This is the well known large Onion of commerce; when well cultivated, bulbs grown in this country are equal in size to imported ones.

PARIS WHITE PICKLING, OR SMALL SILVER SKIN—For pickling. This is of small size; silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size, handsome appearance and mild flavor.



EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Both for table use and for pickling it is most valuable, while its extreme rapidity of growth will astonish every one who raises it the first time.

RED GIANT ROCCO—A splendid large Onion, of globular shape; light brown skin, and of delicate flavor.

WHITE QUEEN—A very early variety; white, small and fine flavor.

GIANT WHITE TRIPOLI—Grows to an enormous size, especially in the south. White skin, flat and of mild flavor.

ONION SETS.

Prices are based on the present market rates and are subject to change, according to the market without notice. The market fluctuates very much (sometimes up and often down) especially in early spring, hence we do not care to make a fixed price. Lowest market prices, on small or large quantities will be given on application at any time. At bushel, peck and half peck prices the buyer pays the express or freight; at pint and quart prices we pay the postage.

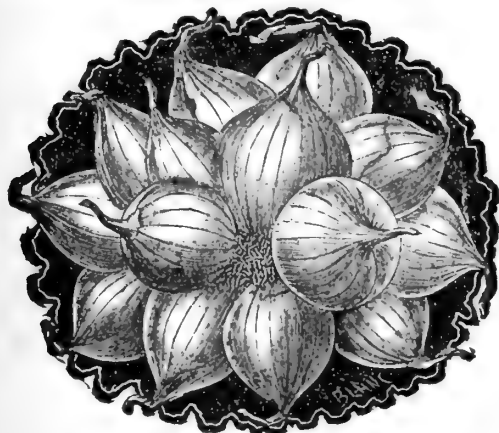
Sets should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground will permit. Plant them in rows one foot apart, with sets three or four inches apart.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS

RED BOTTOM SETS

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS

RED TOP SETS



WHITE MULTIPLIER—An Onion of pure white silvery color, as shown in the cut. It is very hardy and will prove a grand acquisition to this class of Onions. White Onion seed is usually high priced, hence the advantage of a white "Multiplying" Onion of this kind. Very useful for pickling. The new white multiplier onion is enormously productive, and its handsome appearance will make it one of the most saleable and profitable varieties that can be grown.

POTATO ONIONS—Should be planted in March and April. Select the large bulbs, place them ten inches apart, with the crown of the bulbs just below the surface of the ground.

EVERGREEN TOP, OR WINTER ONIONS—These Onion sets look like Top Onions. They are planted in September, and are used for early spring Onions, for eating green. Ready for shipment in September. Prices upon application.

GARLIC—Plant in April or May, one inch deep, in drills 14 inches apart, and from 5 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil loose and free from weeds, and when fully grown, which will be about the end of July, the bulbs may be harvested like the Onion.

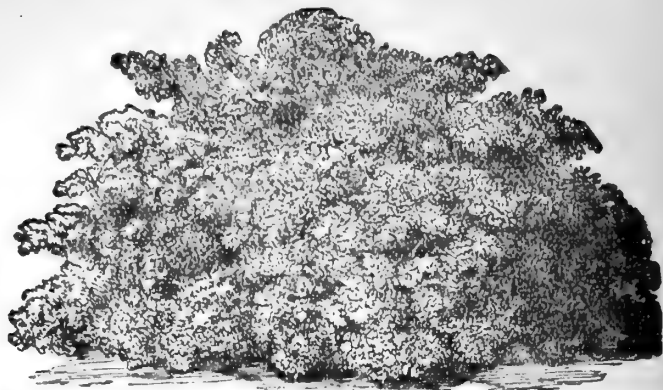
PARSLEY.

French, *Persil*. German, *Petersilie*.

Parsley thrives best in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, three to four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in spring half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water.

EMERALD—This new variety has a beautiful dark green crimped leaf, what some would call triple curled; it is one of the most desirable varieties for garnishing purposes.

PLAIN—This is the hardiest variety, and is preferred by some on this account and because the leaves are lighter and more graceful.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A compact growing, finely curled variety, of a bright, slightly yellowish-green color. Very handsome and attractive.

FERN LEAVED—A new variety of most beautiful form and coloring, and is well adapted for garnishing dishes on the table, and also makes a very ornamental plant in the flower garden.

DOUBLE CURLED—A dwarf; beautifully curled sort; excellent for garnishing.

HAMBURG, OR TURNIP ROOTED—Fleshy-rooted; the roots are used for flavoring soups.

PARSNIP.

French, *Panais*. German, *Pastinake*.

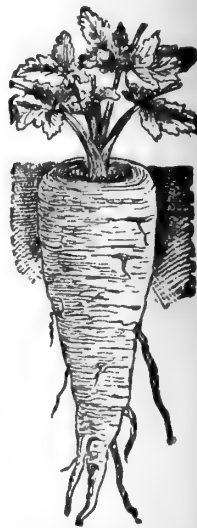
Sow as early in the spring as the weather will admit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, well manured ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to carrots, and thin out to six inches apart in the rows. The roots improve by leaving in the ground over winter, securing enough in pits of the cellar for immediate use.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price, 10c per lb, for postage.

GUERNSEY, OR HALF-LONG—As name indicates, not as long as the Hollow Crown, but for our western soils more desirable, being much easier to dig; quality very sweet and delicate.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR LARGE SUGAR—The largest variety in cultivation; roots long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and excellent flavor.

MAGNUM BONUM—A new variety of the Hollow Crown type; it grows to a good length in soft, mellow soil, and very smooth; it is uniform in shape, has but very few fibrous roots as is customary with most sorts. It possesses a large amount of saccharine matter and is a parsnip that can be relied upon as turning out even in growth, producing heavier and less shorter tops than any other parsnip known of.



Half-Long Guernsey Parsnip.

PEAS.

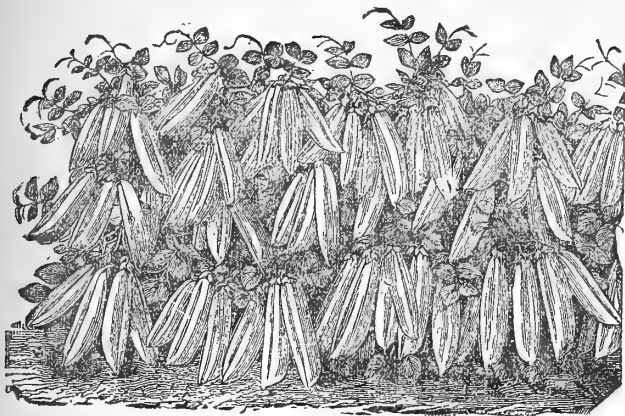
French, *Pois*. German, *Erbsen*.

The planting of an early crop of Garden Peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry situation, and covered about three inches. The ground must be manured the year previous, or the peas will be apt to grow too much to straw. The height to which all peas grow depends in great measure upon the richness of the soil and the wetness of the season. They are usually planted in double rows from three to four feet apart, and, those requiring it, bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between. They should be kept clean, and earthed up twice in their growth. As soon as the peas are gathered the straw must be pulled and removed.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price 8c per pt, and 15c per qt, for postage.

Dwarf Extra Early Peas.

TOM THUMB—Remarkably dwarf and early, of excellent quality and yields abundantly; one foot high.



American Wonder Pea.

AMERICAN WONDER—One of the earliest wrinkled peas in cultivation, of the finest quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive; its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth, seldom exceeding ten inches in height.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—A dwarf, prolific, green, wrinkled marrow; habit similar to the Tom Thumb; it has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas, besides being very early; height, one foot.

CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM—A valuable extra early, dwarf, wrinkled pea, robust in growth, with long pods; height, one foot.

McLEAN'S BLUE PETER—A larger, better and earlier form of Tom Thumb, having blue seed. Very dwarf and early; a good bearer and of excellent quality.

Extra Early Peas of Medium Height.

NEBRASKA LIGHTNING—(See Novelties.)

THE NEB. SEED CO.'S FIRST AND BEST—Complaint is sometimes made that different seedsmen offer the same Pea under different names, but careful comparison convinces us that the stock we offer as **FIRST AND BEST** is, indeed, the first and the best as to earliness and uniformity of ripening and for market gardener's use, maturing all the pods in about forty-five days, so that frequently the ground can be ready for a second crop in seven weeks from planting. Vines small, about eighteen inches high, bearing three to seven straight, handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium sized round Peas of good quality.



KENTISH INVICTA—A prolific early variety of fine flavor; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

MAUD S—One of the best first early Peas for market or private use; vines about 2 feet high, long, large, well filled pods, which ripen up evenly; Peas good size and of excellent flavor.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Vine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Peas smooth and excellent quality. A deservedly popular market sort.

ALASKA—This new market Pea has become a standard variety, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of larger size and ten per cent more productive. The vines are very dwarf, growing about 20 inches high. Smooth, green Peas.

RURAL NEW YORKER—Early, productive and uniform in ripening. It grows about 20 inches high and is quite similar to Philadelphia Extra Early.

Second Early Peas.

THE NEB. SEED CO.'S FAVORITE—(See Novelties.)

McLEAN'S ADVANCER—A green, wrinkled variety, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. About the best second early on the list; excellent flavor. A favorite with canners; a good one for market gardeners, as it comes in close after **FIRST IN MARKET**.

DWARF CHAMPION—Undoubtedly one of the best Second Early Peas grown; long, round pods, closely filled with large lucious, wrinkled Peas, of extra fine quality and very productive, well worthy for general cultivation.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—The best Second Early Pea, a cross between the "Alpha" and "American Wonder." It grows from 20 to 30 inches high, is very stocky, and requires no bushing. It is extremely prolific and bears its pods always in pairs.

BLISS' EVERBEARING—The vines grow about 18 inches high and are very prolific, as many as one hundred pods have been counted on a single vine. The Peas are of superior flavor and very tender.

BLISS' ABUNDANCE—Remarkably productive and of excellent quality. One and one-half feet high.

Late or Main Crop Peas.

CARTER'S STRATEGEM—Green, square, wrinkled; height, two feet; vigorous, branching habit; remarkably luxuriant foliage; leaves unusually large sized. Under favorable conditions an enormous cropper. Pods long, well-filled, with from seven to nine peas of enormous size.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Universally admitted one of the best peas grown; delicious flavor, profuse bearer; four feet.

LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL—A good bearer and fine flavored; a good summer Pea; strong grower; very large in size, two feet high.

TELEPHONE—Vines very strong, averaging eighteen to twenty pods to the plant. It branches considerably, the branches bearing from three to five pods. The pods average six to seven large wrinkled seeds of the first quality.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Vines of medium height, stiff with large, dark-green leaves, and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark-green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. This has become popular on account of its handsome pods, and is one of the few English peas which do well in this country.

MARROWFAT—LARGE WHITE—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation, and a favorite market sort; it grows about four feet high with very large, broad pods, well filled, of excellent quality, but late.

LARGE BLACK EYED MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sort.

Edible Pod Varieties.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—The most desirable of all edible pod Peas; very early and prolific; pods broad, flat and crooked, and contain five or six Peas; one foot high.

TALL, GRAY SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Similar to the preceding, but five feet high.

PEPPER.

French, *Piment*. German, *Pfeffer*.

Sow early in hot-bed, or in open ground about the middle of spring. Transplant when three inches high, to one foot apart, in drills twenty inches apart, and earth up a little in hoeing, which can be continued until the plants are in full blossom.

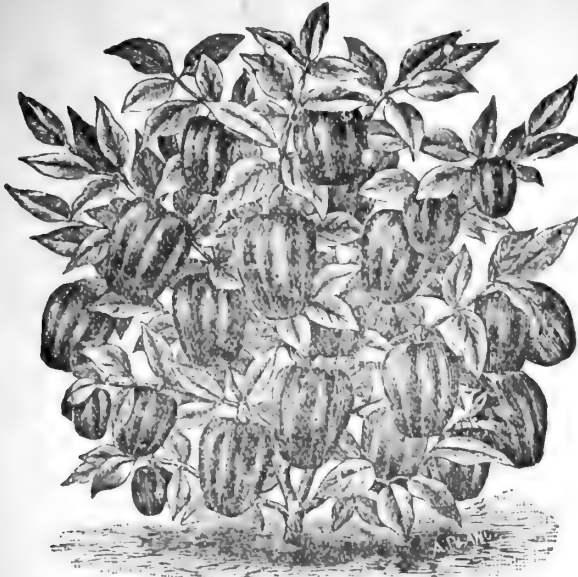
LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE—A very large sort, of square form, tapering to a point; mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbages, etc., and for a mixed pickle. Less pungent than most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties.

SWEET MOUNTAIN—Similar to the Bell, but larger; much used for stuffed pickles.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Long, red, hot and pungent; dwarf growth.

SQUASH, OR TOMATO SHAPED—Fruit more or less ribbed; color red; flesh thick, mild and pleasant to the taste.

GOLDEN DAWN—An excellent variety of great merit; color bright golden yellow; very brilliant and handsome; entirely exempt from fierce flavor.



Ruby King Pepper.

RUBY KING—The peppers of the Ruby King attain a very large size. Ordinarily they grow four and one-half to six inches long, by three and one-half to four inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful, bright ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild and pleasant to the taste—in this respect unequalled by any other variety. One of the best.

CHERRY RED—Red, round, very hot and a great bearer.

CHILI—In growth like the Cayenne, but smaller and later; used for pepper sauce.

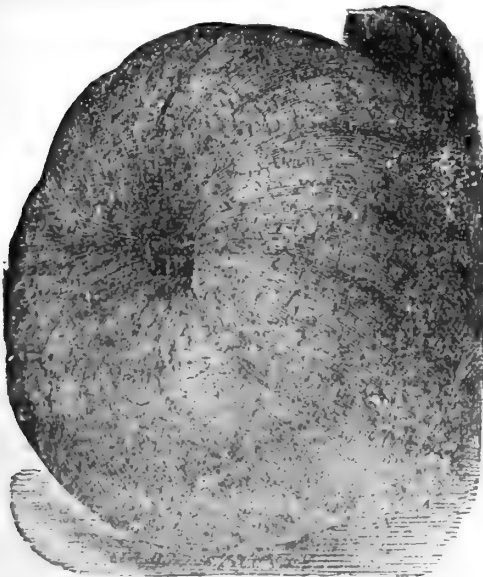
PUMPKIN.

French, *Potirou*. German, *Kuerbis*.

These are easily grown and profitable for stock-feeding. At time of corn planting scatter a few seeds in every fourth or fifth hill, or for a large crop sow in May, in good warm soil in hills eight or ten feet each way, four plants to a hill. Avoid planting near other vines as they will hybridize.

CALHOUN—(See Novelties).

JONATHAN—(See Novelties).



Mammoth King Pumpkin.

MAMMOTH KING—The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash. It has no superior for pies, and is of excellent quality either boiled or baked.



Large Cheese Pumpkin.

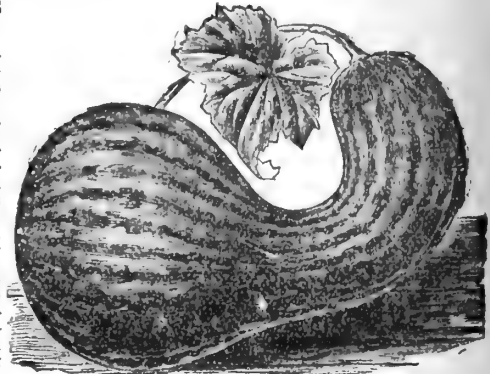
LARGE CHEESE—Cheese shaped, in flavor like the Crookneck squash; yellow-fleshed, fine-grained, and very productive; superior to most field varieties.

SUGAR—This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific. First-rate, either for the table or for feeding stock.

BURPEE'S QUAKER PIE—This very distinct and valuable variety hails from Washington County, N. Y. It is of peculiar shape, being unlike any other; it is oval and tapers toward each end. It is of a creamy color both inside and out. By being stored in a warm, dry place, the pumpkins can be preserved until late in the winter.

JAPANESE PIE PUMPKIN.

This remarkable variety comes from Japan, and makes a valuable addition to our pie and cooking pumpkins. The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small in one end of the pumpkin, usually fine-grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance as sweet potatoes. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters.



Japanese Pie Pumpkin.

CUSHAW, CROOKED NECK—Solid flesh, fine and sweet; keeps well.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.

Grows to a medium size, pear-shaped, a little ribbed, color creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle, and of most excellent flavor.



Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.

A large yellow variety, hard-shell; an excellent variety for field culture.

RADISH.French, *Radis*. German, *Radieschen*.

Radishes thrive best in a light, sandy loam; heavy or clayey soils not only delay their maturity, but produce crops much inferior both in appearance and flavor. For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hotbed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price 10c per lb, for postage.

NEW LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET—(See Novelties.)
NEW ROSE GEM—(See Novelties.)

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white; an excellent market variety; fine for forcing.

EARLIEST CARMINE FORCING—The earliest and best variety for forcing in green-houses or hot-beds; sure to bottom, with few leaves or tops.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This splendid radish is one of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early Radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired. Market gardeners and amateurs will surely grow this Radish largely.

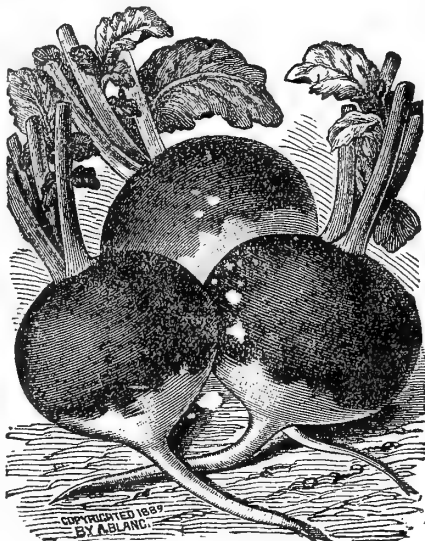
NON PLUS ULTRA—This is one of the smallest topped and one of the earliest forcing Radishes in cultivation. Roots small, round, deep rich red, with very crisp, tender, white flesh. This is one of the best varieties for forcing, as it will mature in eighteen to twenty-one days, and the tops are so small that a large number can be grown in a single bed.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—This variety is entirely distinct from any early white turnip Radish heretofore offered. Its short top and rapid growth especially fits it for growing under glass, in frames, or "boxes," hence its name, as well as early sowing on squares or borders in the open ground. Owing to its very few short leaves, it can be sown very thickly in the row without causing the leaves to "draw."

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—In form like the Early Scarlet Turnip; color white; excellent flavor.



Early Deep-Scarlet Turnip Radish.



Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped Radish.

PEARL FORCING

—This sort is a cross between Wood's Early Frame and White Strassburg. A most distinguishing characteristic is its rich, waxy appearance. They remain in eatable condition at least two weeks longer than Wood's Early Frame; are not pithy, and do not become woody.

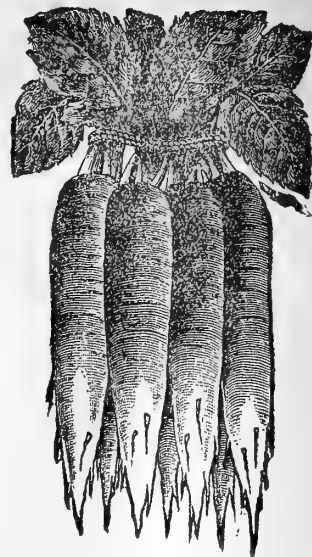
EARLY SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED—Very early; of a lively rose color.

EARLY WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED—Same as above except in color.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing variety for early forcing; oblong shape; color scarlet, tipped with white; very crisp and tender.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP—A small round red, turnip-shaped Radish, with a small top and of very quick growth; mild and crisp when young.

CHARTIER, OR LONG ROSE, WHITE TIPPED—Exceedingly handsome and attractive, being of a deep crimson color at the top, and blending off to almost white at the bottom. It is very tender, and remains so for a long time after attaining its growth, which is quite an important feature to the market gardener. A good summer variety.



Chartier Radish.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA, OR LADY FINGER—This is unquestionably the finest long white radish in cultivation. Shape most attractive and handsome, while in color it is beautiful snow white. It is of very rapid growth, and its fine white flesh is remarkably crisp, brittle and tender, equally desirable for the market or home garden.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—In shape between Olive and Long; excellent for forcing; very early. A favorite with market gardeners. Color scarlet, fine flavor.

EARLY SHORT-TOP LONG SCARLET—The standard sort grown for private gardens and for market.

LONG WHITE RUSSIAN—A fine winter sort, very large, skin white; smooth and tender; flesh delicate, of fine flavor, and a most excellent keeper.

LONG WHITE SPANISH—Very large size and firm texture.

GOLDEN GLOBE—New French variety; very early, grows to good size, stands the heat well; very popular with market gardeners; a beautiful golden-yellow; flesh crisp and tender.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART—A quick growing and therefore very early sort. It is of the largest size, and both flesh and skin are pure white. It is of fine quality, firm and brittle, never getting pithy, so that it can be used at any stage of growth. Pkt, 5c; oz, 10c; ¼ lb, 25c; 1b, 75c.

GRAY SUMMER TURNIP—An excellent variety for summer use.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP—Grows to a large size; excellent to stand the heat and drouth of the summer.



White Strassburg Radish.

WHITE STRASSBURG—Suitable alike for market and private gardens. It is of the tapering shape, both skin and flesh white. It is an excellent summer variety, being tender, crisp and of fine flavor, and a quick grower.

MARKET GARDENER'S EARLY HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—In shape they are intermediate between the Early Scarlet and Scarlet Olive. They are of rapid growth, with a rich scarlet skin, white flesh, very tender and crisp.



California White Mammoth Radish
mixed ten of the Leading Kinds together.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE—Eight to twelve inches long, and about two and a half inches thick; flesh white, solid and tender. A very good fall variety.

LONG WHITE NAPLES—Flesh white, crisp and mild.

CHINESE ROSE, WINTER—Very popular with market gardeners. Form conical, very smooth, bright-rose colored; large size, firm and tender; flesh of fine flavor. A very good fall variety.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the hardiest and best for winter use.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Sow about the last of summer—for fall and winter use.

MIXED RADISH SEED—In order that our customers may have a good selection of radishes, for a small amount of money, we have

RHUBARB.

French, *Rhubarbe*. German, *Rhabarber*.

Sow in April, in drills one foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplant into deep, rich soil in fall or the following spring, about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring.

LINNEUS—Early, large and tender.

VICTORIA—Very large, later than Linnaeus.

MONARCH—The largest and most vigorous and productive variety known.

RHUBARB ROOTS—(Choice selected.)—Either of above named varieties with three or four eyes.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

French, *Salsifis*. German, *Bocksbart*.

Sow early in the spring, in drills fourteen inches apart, and thin to two inches apart. Cultivate same as Carrots or Parsnips. Gather what may be wanted for the winter, and let the balance stand in the ground for the next spring's use.

LONG WHITE—The standard variety.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—A new and large growing variety, of great value to the market gardener.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK OYSTER PLANT—Root black before cooking.

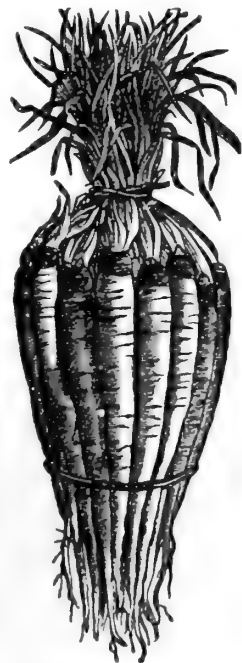
SEA-KALE.

Grown for its blanched shoots which are cooked as spinach. By planting the roots closely in a warm cellar, a supply may be had all winter. Sow in drills two feet apart, thin out to six inches, and the following spring plant in hills three feet apart.

SPINACH.

French, *Epinard*.
German, *Spinat*.

This is one of the most important of our market garden crops, and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two to three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places, with straw to protect it from the severe frost. Spinach succeeds best in rich soil.



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price
10c per pound, for postage.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY-LEAVED—The leaves are wrinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners.

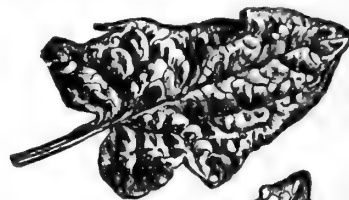
LONG STANDING—The leaves are thick, fleshy and crumpled, equal to the Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved, and standing at least two weeks longer than any other variety without running to seed, making it invaluable for spring sowing.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED—Excellent market sort; equally good for spring and fall sowing; Leaves large, thick and fleshy, in general use for early spring planting; also for fall sowing.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—This is an excellent and productive variety, very hardy, robust grower, producing long thick leaves, ten inches long and eight inches wide at the base, and may be sown nearly all the year round. Like all extremely vigorous-growing and large sized varieties, this requires a plentiful supply of nutriment and is worthy of recommendation.



Long Standing Spinach.



Long Standing Prickly Spinach.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SPINACH—This is the LARGEST THICKEST LEAVED and BEST KEEPING SPINACH we have ever seen. It is very hardy, standing winter better than any other; is equally desirable for summer planting. It gives the largest weight of thick, tender leaves of any sort, and remains a long time in condition for use. We think it is the best Spinach.

ROUND-LEAF VIROFLAY—A variety with large, thick leaves.

NEW ZEALAND—Grows very large and luxuriant; warm, rich soil, will stand the heat to a remarkable degree; plants should stand two or three feet apart, and may be cut all through the season.

PRICKLY OR FALL—Stands the winter well, but gives less bulk than the Round Leaf.

SQUASH.

French, *Courge*. German, *Kuchen Kuerbis*.

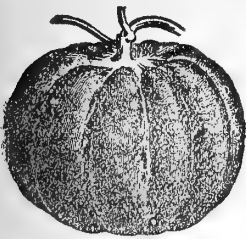
Plant in hills, in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovels full of well rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight feet.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price
10c per pound, for postage.

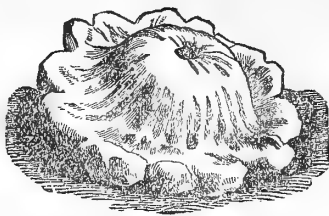
FORDHOOK—(See Novelties.)

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—(See Novelties.)

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK—(See Novelties.)



Perfect Gem Squash.

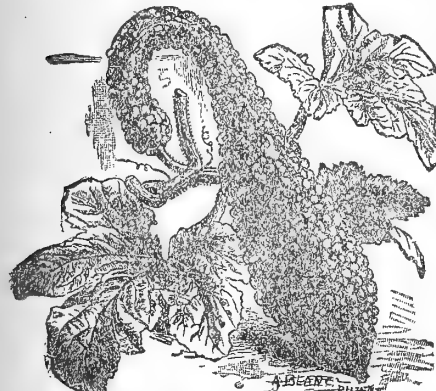


White Bush Scallop Squash.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Similar in form to the preceding, but with a clear, white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh. By many considered the best of the summer varieties.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—An early, flat, scallop-shaped variety; color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender.

PERFECT GEM—A remarkable variety, inasmuch as it is equally desirable either as a winter or a summer squash, and possessing the best features of both classes. It is a splendid keeper.



Early Summer Crookneck Squash.

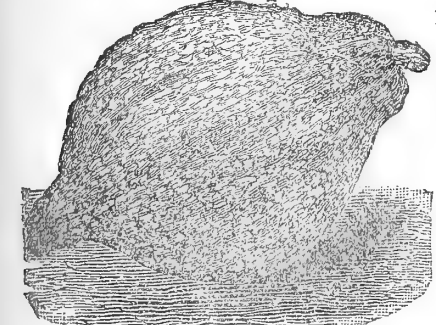
MARROW—A favorite English sort. The fruit is very variable in size, from 9 to 18 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; more delicate than our summer squashes.

WHITE PINEAPPLE—A very prolific variety, yielding from 5 to 8 squashes to each vine. The flesh is of a creamy-white color, fine grain and splendid quality, having a rich coconut flavor.

COCOANUT—Very prolific, bearing 6 to 8 small, round squashes to a single vine; flesh yellow and quality good.

AMERICAN TURBAN, OR TURK'S CAP—An excellent fall and winter variety; flesh orange-colored, fine grained and of good flavor.

ESSEX HYBRID—An early and rapid growing variety, with thick, rich-colored solid flesh; of the richest flavor; it is also one of the best keepers.



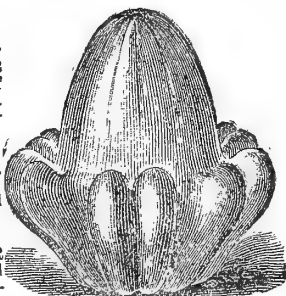
Hubbard Squash.

BOSTON MARROW—A valuable variety, coming in about ten days later than the bush sorts; a good keeper and of fine flavor.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK—Very productive, small, crooknecked; with watery excrescences; color yellow; shell very hard when ripe.

EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW—Similar to Boston Marrow, but much earlier and far more productive; of most delicious flavor; for fall and winter; one of the very best for market gardeners.

VEGETABLE

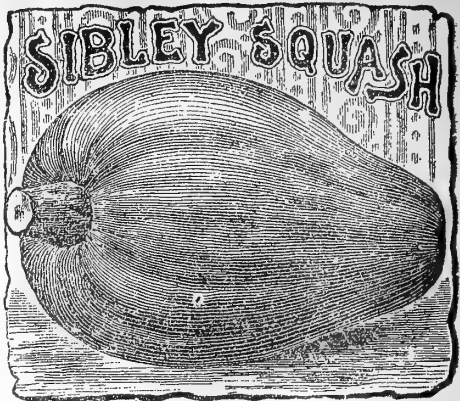


Pineapple Squash.

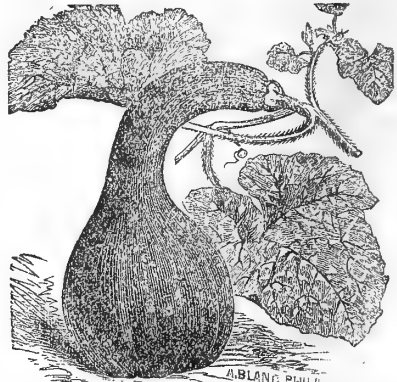
HUBBARD—The leading squash for fall and winter use; good in any climate; hard-kinned; a splendid keeper; flesh, dark yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich.

MARBLEHEAD—A very fine late variety, resembling the Hubbard, only that the flesh is a little lighter than that variety. It is a fine yielder and a splendid keeper.

SIBLEY—This squash is of a decidedly distinct shape. Its size is medium—just right for marketing. This quality combined with fine grain, exquisite flavor and wonderful productiveness will make it a favorite with every gardener. The flesh is solid, bright orange and thick. The shell is pale green, hard and flinty, making it a good shipper.



BUTMAN—A variety in size and productiveness resembling the Hubbard; flesh, fine grained, lemon-colored, and of excellent flavor.



Canada Winter Crookneck Squash.

250 pounds; excellent for culinary purposes, and especially desirable for stock.

CANADA WINTER CROOKNECK—Resembling the Cushaw pumpkin; good keeper; fine for pies.

MEXICAN BANANA—Originated by crossing imported varieties. It is sweet, rich, finest grained meat, exquisite flavor, good keeper, and the heaviest for the size of any ever grown. The size is from 2 to 3 feet long and weighs from 30 to 50 lbs.

MAMMOTH CHILL

Very large growing squash, often attaining the enormous weight of

SUNFLOWER.

German, *Sonnenblume*.

HELIANTHUS—Grown especially for its seed, which is good poultry feed. The stocks are used as fuel in many sections where wood and coal are scarce. The leaves are often used as forage. Plant and cultivate same as corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN

TOBACCO SEED.

French, *Tabac*. German, *Taback*.

The seed should be sown as early as possible after the danger of frost is over. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows 6 feet apart each way and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

HAVANA—Commands a high price for cigar stock.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF.

A well known standard sort.

CONNECTICUT SLED LEAF.

This variety is a staple crop.

GENERAL GRANT.

Very early, small leaves with fine veins. Mostly grown in the northern states.



TOMATO.**French, Tomato. Gorman, Liebesapfel.**

Sow early in March, in hot-beds or seed boxes, and when plants have four leaves, transplant to four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous and healthy growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way. Well manured, light, sandy soil is best, but it must be remembered that a surplus of manure stimulates the growth to the detriment of the fruit.

N. S. CO.'S LONGKEEPER—(See Novelties.)

ATLANTIC PRIZE—We have no hesitation in offering this as the best and earliest of the extra early sorts; and invaluable to those to whom earliest is the first consideration.

MANSFIELD TREE—This variety has created the greatest sensation since its introduction two years ago. The past season it grew to a height of thirteen feet, and produced Tomatoes of enormous size and the most delicious flavor.

EARLY RUBY—The great value of this variety lies in the fact that it is by far the earliest of all the large-sized Tomatoes which combine good form, rich crimson color and solidity, and it is certain to prove the leading market variety.

**The Ignotum Tomato.**

THE IGNOTUM (Unknown)—This new Tomato was first discovered at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1887, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, being a sprout from a foreign variety under test at that station. It is of handsome deep red color, ripening to the stem and free from crack or rot. It will unquestionably become one of our finest market sorts.

THE NEW STONE—Ripens for main crop; is very large and of bright scarlet color; very smooth, with occasionally a specimen very slightly octagon shaped; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed.

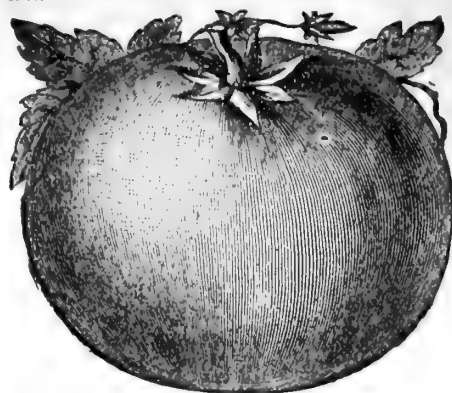
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—It is extra early, growing in clusters of four or five, glossy-crimson, partaking of some of the characteristics of the Acme; solid, rich flavor, very prolific, and good keeper. Retains its color and size until late in the season.

**DWARF CHAMPION**

—A very distinct, new variety, of tree-like, upright growth. The plant grows stiff and upright, with very thick and short jointed stems. It can be planted as close as three feet. The Dwarf Champion will bear very heavy manuring; the strength increasing the abundance and size of fruit, instead of producing superabundant vines.

SELECTED EARLY PARAGON—Very solid, dark red color, heavy foliage, a favorite market variety; excellent for canning.

ACME—This is one of the earliest and handsomest varieties yet introduced. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape, very solid and a great bearer; color, dark-red with purplish tint.

**Optimus Tomato.**

5c; oz. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ESSEX HYBRID—Early, similar to the Acme in shape and color, somewhat larger; very desirable.

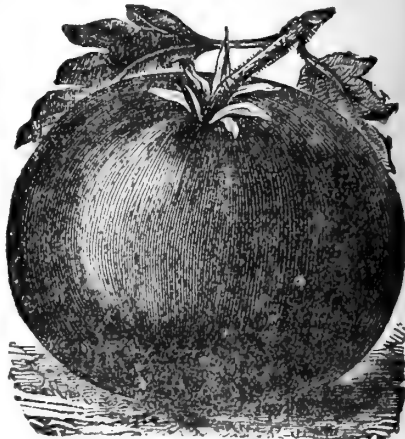
TROPHY, EXTRA SELECTED—When well grown is one of the best tomatoes in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in size, flavor, and productiveness, and in every other desirable quality.

THE MIKADO OR TURNER'S HYBRID—A new variety of very large size and superior quality. Color, purplish red; perfectly solid produced in immense clusters. It is one of the most desirable market varieties.

EXTRA EARLY ADVANCE—Is one of the earliest. With favorable weather this Tomato will ripen in ninety days after sowing the seed. It is an excellent shipper, being exempt from rot, or cracking, ripens all over at once and is wonderfully smooth.

BALTIMORE

QUEEN—A variety that has been especially recommended to us for canning, and which is grown around Baltimore for this purpose; fruit somewhat resembles the Trophy in appearance.

**Baltimore Queen Tomato.****VOLUNTEER**

—One of the earliest, if not the very earliest, besides being a continuous bearer. It is the perfection of form, of the very finest quality, bearing but few seeds.

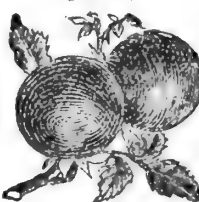
THE CARDINAL

—Color brilliant cardinal-red when ripe, appearing as if varnished flesh of almost as bright a color. In shape almost round, solid and with very few seeds.

GOLDEN TROPHY—Identical in form and size with the Red Trophy; color a beautiful canary-yellow, slightly tinged with red; desirable for table use and preserving.

PEACH—This is a distinct and very attractive appearing tomato, highly desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape, size and color, and is covered with a delicate furze, which makes the deception quite complete; flesh tender and of good flavor. Should find a place in every garden.

RED CHERRY—Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles.

**Cherry Tomato.**

YELLOW CHERRY—Similar to Red Cherry in form and habit, differing only in color.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW—Fruit pear-shaped and yellow; used for pickling.

YELLOW PLUM—Bright yellow in color; round and regular in shape, useful for preserves.

STRAWBERRY OR WINTER CHERRY—The fruit has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, esteemed by many for preserving.

TURNIP.French, *Navet*. German, *Weisse Rueben*.

Light, well manured soil is best suited for Turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin out from six to nine inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about one inch from the bulb and storing in a cool, dry shed or cellar, and covering with dry sand.

EARLY PURPLE TOP MUNICH—A German variety, very handsome; very early, with a bright, purplish-red top and a fine mouse-tailed root; very distinct and valuable.

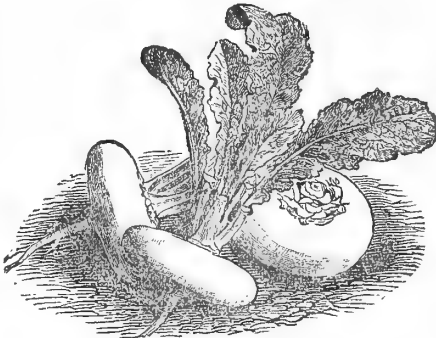
EXTRA EARLY, PURPLE TOP MILAN—Fully a week earlier than the Munich, which has, heretofore, been considered the very earliest. It is of medium size and flat shape; pure white flesh, of excellent flavor; very small top and a good keeper.

EARLY WHITE STRAP-LEAF—Differs from the Purple Top Munich only in color.

WHITE EGG—Flesh very firm and fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An excellent garden variety resembling White Strap Leaf, the best variety for spring sowing.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive; in rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight; globe shaped; skin white and smooth.

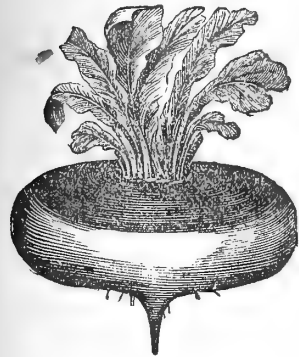


Early White Flat Dutch.

PURPLE, OR RED TOP STRAP LEAF, FLAT—Very early, quick grower; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, as when sown late it is one of our best winter varieties, being an excellent stock keeper.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A handsome looking bulb, and is rapidly taking the lead of all other varieties of early Turnip for market garden purposes.

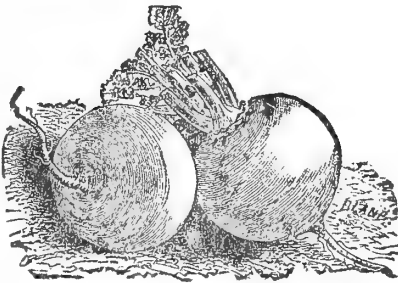
YELLOW GLOBE—One of the best varieties for general crop; keeps well until late in the spring; grows to a large size, and excellent both for stock and table use.



Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat.

GOLDEN BALL (Robertson's)—A rapid grower; globe shaped, and of a beautiful bright yellow color and a good keeper.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Very hardy and productive, very firm; good keeper; color pale-yellow, and closely resembles the Ruta Bagas; good either for stock or table.



Golden Ball.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK—A large, globe shaped variety. One of the best for stock.

SWEET GERMAN—Very popular in many sections; partakes largely of the nature of Ruta-Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat Turnips; flesh white, hard, firm and sweet, and it keeps well for winter and spring use.

LONG WHITE OR COW HORN—The roots good; shaped like a carrot, about half of which is formed above the ground; flesh white, fine grained and sweet; for table use.

RUTA BAGA—SWEDISH OR RUSSIAN TURNIP.French, *Chou Navet*. German, *Kohl Rueben*.

In some parts of the country grown extensively as a farm crop. The roots may be preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table use. Sow from the 10th of June to the middle of July in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches.

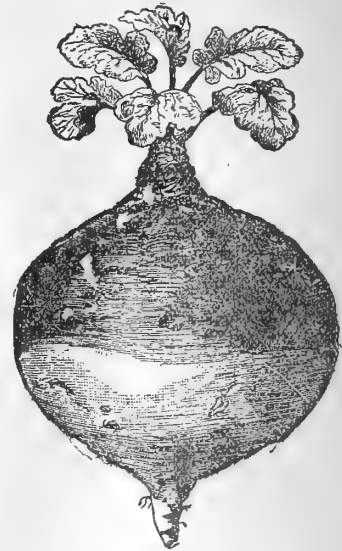
IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—A most excellent sort for either table or stock; yield heavily without tendency to long neck.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP—A good variety for table or stock; grows to a large size, flesh firm, solid, sweet and a good keeper.

LAINGS' IMPROVED—An early variety; bulb handsome and of fine quality.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL HARDY SWED—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, solid, sweet and fine flavored; equally good for stock or table use.

SHAMROCK—A very fine purple top variety; bulb large and handsome, with small top and few leaves; a good keeper.



Imp. Am. Purple Top Ruta-Baga.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary or medicinal purposes; and care should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out and transplant to proper distance apart.

ANISE (*PIMPINELLA ANISUM*.) Used for cordials, also for garnishing and seasoning.

BALM (*MELISSA OFFICINALIS*.) For balm tea or wine for fevers.

BASIL, SWEET (*OCYMUM BASILICUM*.) For seasoning.

BENE (*SESAMUM ORIENTALE*.)

BORAGE (*BORAGO OFFICINALIS*.) For flavoring. Excellent for bee pasture.

CARAWAY (*CARUM CARVI*.) Used in pastry, confectionery, etc.

CATNIP (*NEPETA CATARIA*.)

CORIANDER (*CORIANDUM SATIVUM*.)

DILL (*ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS*.) Used in making pickles.

FENNEL SWEET, (*ANETHUM FENICULUM*.) Ornamental leaves.

HOREHOUND (*MARRUBIUM VULGARE*.) For making cough remedies.

HYSSOP (*HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS*.)

LAVENDER (*LAVANDULA VERA*.) Aromatic medicinal herb.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*ORIGANUM MAJORANA*.) Desirable for seasoning.

OPIUM POPPY (*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM*.)

ROSEMARY (*ROSEMARINUS OFFICINALIS*.)

RUE (*RUTA GRAVEOLENS*.) Medicinal herb. Good for croup in fowls.

SAFFRON (*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*.)

SAGE (*SALVIA OFFICINALIS*.) Extensively used for seasoning.

SUMMER SAVORY (*SATUREIA HORTENSIS*.) Extensively used for seasoning.

TANSY (*TANACETUM VULGARIS*.)

THYME (*THYMUS VULGARIS*.) Extensively used for seasoning.

WORMWOOD (*ARTEMISIA ABSYNTHIUM*.) Used for medicinal purposes.

POTATOES.

Choice Northern Grown Seed.

TERMS:—Cash with order, Express or Freight charges always to be paid by purchaser. (PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATION.)

Believing that the potato growers will obtain the best results from a change of seed, we have the past season, as heretofore, had our stock of Seed Potatoes grown for us especially in Northern Wisconsin.

The high cost of freight to Omaha forces us to advance our prices somewhat above that of the local market, but we feel that more than double the difference in cost is gained by planting Seed Potatoes grown at a distant point.

We cannot guarantee delivery in good order. Will ship in good condition but will not hold ourselves responsible against loss either by cold or heat. If large quantities are wanted, write for special prices.

If ordered by mail, add to the catalogue price
10c per lb. for postage.

Early Varieties.



EARLY OHIO—Now widely known, and deservedly one of the most popular sorts "that grow in the ground." Extra early. Tubers nearly round, slightly oblong in form. Though not so large a cropper as some, it is several days earlier and more productive than the Early Rose. A very desirable market Potato.

Early Ohio Potato.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY—One of the earliest varieties; it has proven to be ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Early Puritan, etc., fully one week earlier than the Early Ohio and nearly twice as productive. The potatoes are uniformly of good size, oblong in shape, very smooth, eyes set well on the surface, skin creamy-white, slightly shaded with pink; the flesh is pure white.

THE NEBRASKA SEED CO.'S EARLIEST—This new Potato has been thoroughly tested during the past three seasons, side by side with such standard earlies as Burpee's Extra Early, Early Ohio, Puritan, etc., and ripens its whole crop from one to two weeks earlier than any of them. The tubers are smooth, of excellent shape, and resemble the Early Rose in color before ripe, but turning to a creamy-white. Skin is thick and tough, resisting scab and worms much better than other early varieties.

FREEMAN—(New.) The tuber is oval in shape, russet in color; flesh very white, both raw and when cooked; very fine grain and very best flavor. The greatest merits of the variety are its extreme earliness and long keeping qualities. Has matured in 59 days from planting. A good yielder.

POLARIS—This new early potato has created quite a sensation. It is of long oval shape, creamy white in color, cooking white as finest flour. Is hardy, prolific, handsome, early, a good keeper; has yielded 600 bushels to the acre.

CROWN JEWEL—This Potato is a seedling of the Early Ohio. Grown in competition with the Early Ohio, Early Rose and Sunrise, it more than doubled the yield of any of them; under precisely the same conditions, they were ready to dig ten days earlier. The Crown Jewel is a strikingly beautiful Potato, skin white and smooth, eyes shallow but strong, flesh pure white and floury, cooking evenly throughout.

EARLY OHIO JUNIOR—This new Potato is a seedling of the Early Ohio. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end, with full eyes that are almost even with the surface. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality, and has proven to be one week earlier than the Early Ohio.

EARLY ROSE—A well known variety. Our stock is true from selected tubers.

OMAHA MARKET—The only extra early Potato with pure white flesh and skin. Cooks dry and mealy and is of fine flavor. It is earlier than the Ohio, Sunrise or Beauty of Hebron, and will yield double the crop of either of the above named sorts.

THE THORBURN—Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed.

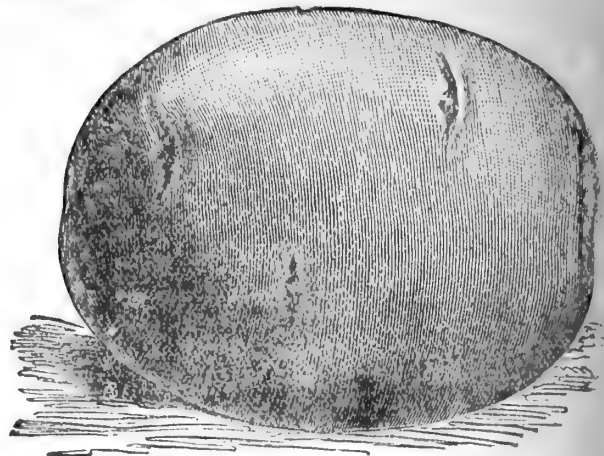
BEAUTY OF HEBRON—One of the best early sorts; productive and of excellent flavor; a good keeper; pure white skin and flesh. Lb.

CLARKE'S No. 1—Earlier than the Early Rose and very productive. Cooks mealy.

EARLY SUNRISE—Very early and productive.

Intermediate and Late Varieties.

NEBRASKA BEAUTY POTATO—Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; the skin is white and smooth; flesh pure white, of fine flavor—the best potato for cooking and baking and is never hollow. This new potato yields enormously and is easily dug; in its appearance it is a beauty, therefore its name; it is medium early and a very good keeper.



Nebraska Beauty Potato.

RURAL NEW YORKER, No. 2—This new variety has proven to be the largest yielder of any. It is large and unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; the skin is white as is the flesh, which is of superior quality. It is medium late and the best drouth resister on the list. Its only fault is that on some soils the tubers are hollow.

PARSON'S PROLIFIC—Known as one of the best main crop potatoes in cultivation. They are a very nice, smooth, white potato, slightly russeted and with eyes almost even with the surface. They run unusually even in size, there being few small ones and no overgrown large potatoes. It is THE POTATO for main crop.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING—This old standard is still quoted high in the market. We have secured and planted the genuine stock and offer Northern grown seed.

THE SUPERIOR, or COY'S SEEDLING, No. 88—A seedling of the White Star, which it strongly resembles. Skin and flesh very white, excellent quality. They ripen medium late.

EMPIRE STATE—A main crop variety, wonderfully productive. The skin is white and smooth; flesh pure white, of fine flavor, and cooks evenly.

WHITE ELEPHANT—One of the best late sorts. Long and solid; skin white.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

[Special directions for making hot-bed, mailed upon application.]

NEW EARLY GOLDEN—Light, golden-yellow skin, yellow flesh, of excellent quality, tubers of medium size, very prolific.

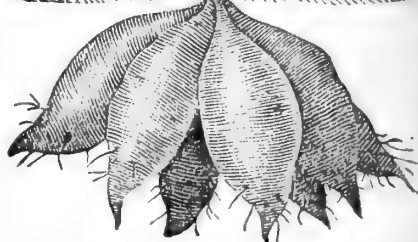
YELLOW NANSEMOND—Yellow skin and flesh; very large growing variety; second early.

EARLY YELLOW JERSEY—Yellow skin, yellow flesh; very early and prolific; of fine quality and flavor.



RED JERSEY—Red skin, yellow flesh, very early and prolific; of fine quality and flavor.

RED NANSEMOND—Red skin, white flesh; also large growing and second early variety.



Early Yellow Jersey Sweet Potatoes.

RED BURMUDA—Light-red skin, yellow flesh of excellent quality.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Above varieties; 50c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000.

All prices on Potatoes subject to market changes. For large quantities please send for special prices.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

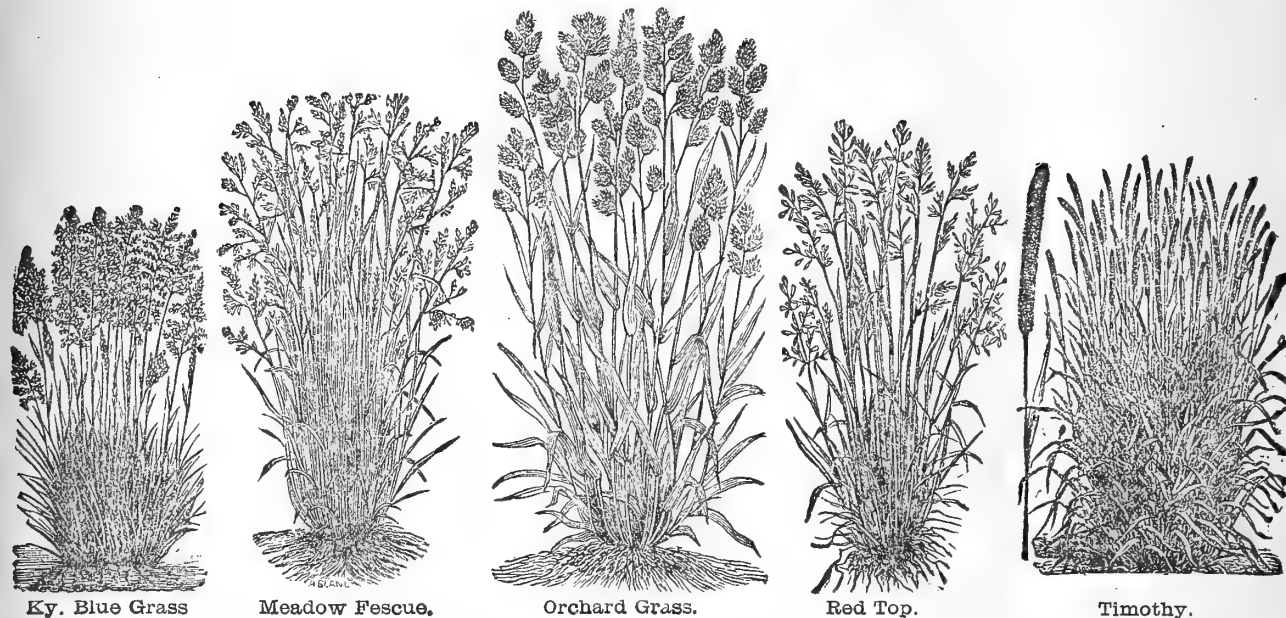
—OF—

Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds.

WE PAY particular attention to this department of our business. These Seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds; they are mostly Nebraska grown, and all recleaned by the best machinery to make it choice. On account of the early publication of this Catalogue we cannot bind ourselves to the price on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds—these are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the prices ruling from store that date, and of the best quality, and that we will always send as much Seed as the money received will pay for. Market prices of the day, or special prices on large lots, cheerfully given on application.

Express or Freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except if sufficient money is sent to pay postage—10 cents per pound. Two bushel bags 20 cents each extra.

GRASS SEEDS.



Ky. Blue Grass

Meadow Fescue.

Orchard Grass.

Red Top.

Timothy.

If ordered by mail add to the catalogue price
10c. per pound for postage.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED—The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, thorough rolling and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will produce a luxuriant verdure from early spring until late in autumn. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing, rolling and watering. Our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture of grasses which ripen in succession, thereby always presenting a green and beautiful appearance. The mixture we offer has always given perfect satisfaction, and the rapidly increasing demand proves conclusively that its merits are becoming widely known by those who realize that in order to produce permanent results, first quality seeds must be used. Sow in February to May, or in October to November. One quart will sow 300 square feet; four quarts will sow 1200 square feet; eight quarts will sow 2400 square feet; four bushels will sow one acre.

JOHNSON GRASS (SORGHUM HALAPENSE)—This is a species of the Sorghum family. It is an excellent grass for grazing, contains a large percentage of saccharine matter and is very valuable for dairymen and stock growers. Sow early in the spring or fall, about one bushel to the acre. Weight 25 lbs. per bushel.

MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS (ALOPECURUS FRATENSIS)—A most valuable pasture grass, on account of its early and rapid growth and its being greatly relished by stock of all kinds. It thrives best on a rich, moist, strong soil, and grows about two feet high. Sow two bushels to the acre. Weight, 8 lbs. per bushel.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS (ANTOXANTHUM ODORATUM)—This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of curing. Sow three bushels to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (POA PRATENSIS)—This is the best pasturage for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on hill lands and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in the winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with white clover it forms an excellent lawn. Sow early in the spring or during the months of October and November. Weight 14 lbs. per bushel.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like orchard grass. Gives more leaf than Timothy, less coarse stem, stands erect and blooms about the same time as Timothy. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture. Cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It is one of the hardiest grasses, and with a good stand secured it will endure more freezing than any other variety. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

ORCHARD GRASS OR ROUGH CROCKFOOT (DACTYLIS GLOMERATA)—Well adapted for sowing under trees or in orchards and very valuable either for grazing or hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight 14 lbs. per bushel.

RED TOP (AGROSTIS VULGARIS)—A valuable grass. If sown on moist, rich soil, it will grow two feet, and on poor, sandy soil, about half that height. Sow fifteen to twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

CRESTED DOGTAIL (CYNOSCUS CRISTATUS)—An excellent grass for hard, dry soils; valuable for pastures and lawns. Sow one and one-half bushels to the acre. Weight 16 lbs. per bushel.

TIMOTHY (PHLEUM PRATENSE)—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds per acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*LOLIUM ITALICUM*)—This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding; also excellent for lawns. Sow three bushels to the acre. Weight, 20 pounds per bushel.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*AVENA ELATOR*)—This produces an abundant supply of foliage, and is valuable for pasturing on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay, and shoots up very quickly after being cut, and produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a soiling crop. Sow three bushels to the acre. Weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*LOLIUM PERENNE TENUE*)—A highly esteemed grass in Europe, either for lawns or pastures. On good soil it yields a large return of valuable forage. For pasture sow about two bushels to the acre, and for lawns about three bushels. Weight, 20 pounds per bushel.

MIXTURE OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURAGE—The mixtures are composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the quantities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering please state whether the soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 14 pounds per bushel.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR HAY—In our grass mixture only those species are used that bring the period of blossoming of most of the plants at the same time. They are rich and nutritive, and will make the best of hay if cut in season and properly cured. It will take three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel. Light soils, 1b, 30c; bush, \$3.75. Medium soils, 1b, 30c; bush, \$4.00. Heavy soils, 1b, 35c; bush, \$4.25.

CLOVER SEEDS.



Medium Red Clover.



Mammoth Clover.

RED CLOVER (*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*)—This invaluable plant should justly be placed at the head of the list. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter at the south or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down into the crevices of the soil. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

MAMMOTH RED, OR SAPLING CLOVER—This variety grows five or six feet high and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for manure. Its stalks are so coarse and large that the stock will eat only the leaves. Sow at the rate of 8 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*T. REPENS*)—An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all rich clayey lands, if not too wet. From 10 to 15 pounds for an acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.



Alsike Clover.



Sanfoin Clover

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER (*TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM*)—A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frost; stands drouth well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of forage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall, about 8 or 10 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ESPERSETTE, OR SAINFOIN (*HEDYSARUM ONOBRICHIS*)—This is a leguminous plant with many stems from two to four feet long, straggling, tapering, smooth; leaves in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side; flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated flowers, succeeded by flat, hard pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides; root perennial, hard and woody. Flowers in July. Espersette is considered an indispensable forage plant, improving the quality and increasing the quantity of milk when fed to milk cows. It is especially adapted to dry soils, sands, gravels and barren regions, where rainfall is scarce and irrigation not easily obtainable. To produce a good stand, 40 to 50 lbs. should be sown to the acre. It is green all the year round, and produces three crops, sometimes five. Roots have been found 12 to 16 feet in length, and if once established will stand 6 to 8 or more years. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.



Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian Clover.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN CLOVER (*TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*)

This is an annual variety in common use in Italy and the south of France for feeding green. Indeed, it may be said the stock in those countries is largely sustained during the summer months by this. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again and continues until severe cold, freezing weather. In warm climate, 4 or 5 cuttings are made during the season. It grows about 1 foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed, and of a very deep red, or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in April or May, 10 lbs. of seed per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ALFALFA, OR LUCERNE.**The Grandest Hay and Green Forage Plant Ever Introduced.**

This is the best forage plant that can be grown—it will produce more forage per acre, either green or dry, than any other known clover or grass—and is being more extensively planted every season. The reason why it is meeting with such universal favor are many, but can be summed up as follows:

IT SUCCESSFULLY RESISTS THE FIERCEST DROUGHT. In the driest weather when every blade of grass withers for want of moisture, Alfalfa stands up as fresh and green as in the spring.

IT IS PROOF AGAINST OUR SEVEREST WINTERS. Excessive rains and snows—the long continued freezing weather of winter do not affect it in the least; if the soil is well drained it will succeed, and for many years continue to flourish and produce wonderful crops of the richest hay.

IT IS ADAPTED TO DRY AND SANDY SOILS where other plants fail to grow, as well as those that are deep and rich. Its roots often measuring 20 to 30 feet in length, force their way down deep into the subsoil in search of moisture, and plant food that cannot be reached by any other plant.

IT IS "PERPETUAL LIFE"—a successful stand will last from 10 to 12 years, constantly yielding heavy crops which may be first cut in May, a second crop in July, a third crop in August, and, with a good curing season, a fourth crop can sometimes be harvested, yielding 2 to 3 tons of the most nutritious hay at each cutting.

All in all, it is the grandest forage plant on earth, and cannot be too highly recommended.

How to Sow the Seed, Etc.

Sow early, from 20 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre. Some seedmen recommend at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre. This is a fatal error, and has been the primary cause of several failures in obtaining a good stand that we know of. It must be sowed heavy in order to get a good stand and have a fine quality of hay.

Cut when in full bloom, rake into windrows and let dry until the leaves, if roughly handled, are inclined to fall off, then lay in

Illustration Showing Wonderful Root Growth of Alfalfa.

Pods, one forkful in each pile, to cure. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

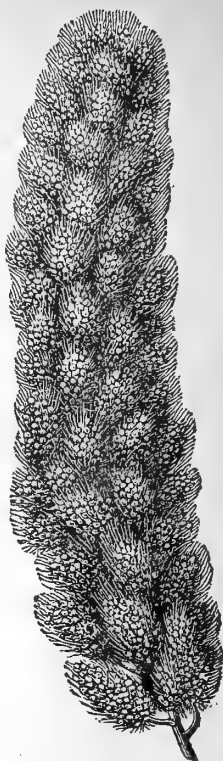
MILLET.

GOLDEN WONDER MILLET—Truly a wonder; grows to a height of five to six feet, stalks measuring at the butt about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and covered with broad leaves (which resemble those of corn) its entire length, yielding from ten to twelve tons of fodder per acre, which is as easily cured as clover hay. The heads measure about fifteen inches in length, and yield an enormous crop of seed. If grown for seed it should be planted and cultivated like corn, in rows three feet apart and from twenty inches to two feet apart in the row, planting from five to seven seeds in the hill. For fodder purposes sow broadcast and cut before the seed is ripe; no better food than this Millet can be found for poultry, swine, calves and cattle; not recommended for horses, as it is like flax, too heating.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET—Grows three to five feet high; heads closely condensed; spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow 30 to 50 pounds per acre. Weight, 50 lbs. per bushel.

COMMON MILLET (PANICUM MILLACEUM)—Very early; grows two to three feet high; foliage broad. Sow in drills or broadcast from May 1st, to June 20th, if for seed, or until the last of July for hay. For grain, sow in drills, use 30 to 50 lbs. per acre. If for hay, sow broadcast 30 pounds. Weight, 50 lbs. per bushel.

HUNGARIAN GRASS (PANICUM GERMANICUM)—A valuable forage plant, withstands drought, and yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of 34 to 48 pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.



German, or Golden Millet.

SEEDS OF HONEY PLANTS.

Each year the demand increases for seed of Honey Plants, proving conclusively that it pays to grow them for that purpose. The following list includes all the principle varieties.

HONEY, OR BEE CLOVER (MELILOTUS COERULEUS)

SPIDER PLANT

SIMPSON HONEY PLANT

WHITE BOKHARA CLOVER (MELILOTUS ALBUS ALTISSIMUS)

BORACE

BUCK WHEAT

ALSIKE CLOVER

TREE, FRUIT AND HEDGE SEEDS.

Evergreen Tree Seeds.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN (THUJA OCCIDENTALIS)—Useful for hedges and wind breaks.

ARBOR VITAE, CHINESE (THUJA ORIENTALIS)—Very ornamental for lawns and hedges.

ARBOR VITAE, GOLDEN (THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA)

CYPRESS, SPREADING (CUPRESSUS HORIZONTALIS)

CYPRESS, UPRIGHT (CUPRESSUS PYRAMIDALIS)

FIR, BALSAM (PINUS BALSAMEA)

FIR, SILVER (PINUS ABIES)

LARCH, EUROPEAN (LARIX EUROPEA)—This variety is of great value for forest planting.

PINE, AUSTRIAN (PINUS AUSTRIACA)—A native of Europe. A very popular variety.

PINE, SCOTCH (PINUS SYLVESTRIS)

PINE, WHITE OR WEYMOUTH (PINUS STROBUS)—An old, well known and useful tree.

RED CEDAR (JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA)—Grown in all sections, very valuable timber, a fine ornamental tree.

SPRUCE, HEMLOCK (ABIES CANADENSIS)—A well-known evergreen tree of high northern latitudes.

SPRUCE, NORWAY (PICEA EXCELSA)—It is easily transplanted or grown from seed.

SPRUCE, WHITE (ABIES ALBA)—Only for the north, timber valuable for ship masts.

Forest and Deciduous Tree Seeds.

ALDER, EUROPEAN (*ALNUS GLUTINOSA*)—Grows rapidly in rich, damp soils; thirty to eighty feet high.

ASH, AMERICAN, WHITE (*FRAXINUS AMERICANA*)

ASH, EUROPEAN (*FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR*)—Desirable for warm climates and dry loam soils.

BEECH (*FAGUS SYLVATICA*)

BIRCH, WHITE (*BETULA ALBA*)

BOX ELDER (*ACER NEGUNDA*)

CATALPA, HARDY (*CATALPA SPECIOSA*)—The most valuable tree for prairie planting.

SUGAR MAPLE (*ACER SACCHARINUM*)—This is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of sugar and syrup amount to over ten millions of dollars in value.

MAPLE, SOFT OR SLIVER LEAVED (*ACER DASICARPUM*)—Seed ready by the end of May.

MAPLE, BUTTWOOD or SYCAMORE (*ACER PSEUDO-PLATANUS*)—A well known maple.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN—This tree is valued for its fruit and for its timber, which makes valuable posts and stakes, and being hard, elastic, close-grained and susceptible of a fine polish is used largely in cabinet work.

TREE OF HEAVEN (*ALIANTHUS GLANDULOSUS*)—It has been quite extensively planted in some of the western states, and is known for its extremely rapid growth.

Seed for Hedges.

BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST (*ROBINIA PSEUDOACCACIA*)

HONEY LOCUST (*GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS*)—This is a large and handsome tree.

OSAGE ORANGE (*MAELURA AURANTIACA*)—One of the most valuable of Hedge plants

HAWTHORN (*CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA*)

BUCKTHORN (*RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS*)—This makes a strong, thorny Hedge, adapted to the northern and middle states.

Fruit and Nut Seed.

APPLE (*PYRUS MALUS*)—Apple seeds do not reproduce the same varieties, but an inferior, though hardy stock. Upon the stock thus raised from seed or grafted or budded the cuttings of such varieties as are desired. The seed can be planted in good soil at any time during the winter in the south or early in the spring in the north, in rows eighteen inches apart. When one year's growth has been made, they can be taken up and re-set one foot apart in rows three feet apart. Two year's growth is usually sufficient to make them large enough to graft and remove to permanent place in orchard.

CHERRY, MAHALEB (*CERASUS MAHALEB*)—This variety is considered the best stock upon which to graft the choicer sorts.

CHERRY, MAZZARD (*CERASUS COMMUNIS*)—The common or ordinary variety of Cherry is useful alone for grafting purposes.

PEAR (*PYRUS COMMUNIS*)—Sow the seed thickly in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart.

PLUM (*PRUNUS COMMUNIS*)—The directions given for planting Apples will also apply to Plums, except the pits should be planted farther apart in the row.

PEACH (*AMYGDALIS PERSICA*)—Peach stock are raised by planting the stones two or three inches deep, in the spring. The after treatment is about the same as for Apples.

QUINCE (*CYDONIA CYDONIA*)—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The culture from seed is the same as for Apples.

BLACK WALNUT—This is one of our most valuable timber trees, producing the highest priced lumber of any. The demand for home consumption and for exports has been so great that it has almost denuded our forests of this splendid tree.

Small Fruit Seed.

Currant Seed—Large varieties, mixed

Gooseberry Seed—Large, English, mixed

Raspberry Seed—Finest sorts, mixed

Strawberry Seed—Large varieties, mixed

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS WAGNERI.

(Flat Pea), *Wald Platterbse*.

The best Forage Plant for Poor, Sandy or Gravelly Soil.

This new Forage Plant has been experimented with in Germany and France for the last 30 years, and is now a pronounced success. It belongs to the Vetches and Tares, and is described as an everlasting Pea. The following is a description of Agricultural papers:

"This Plant has all the valuable traits of red clover or lucerne, without showing any of defects (such as causing bloating in cattle when fed green carelessly, or the heaves in horses when hay is given dusty), and surpasses them in every valuable essential of a fodder plant. It will endure at least sixty to seventy years on the same spot without necessitating a new seeding. It grows on any soil free from stagnate water. Where no other forage plant will live it flourishes with undiminished vigor and exuberance, scarcely needing rain after it is once well established the second year. After that time it needs no further care except mowing and gathering. It produces heavy crops, averaging about four tons per acre of cured hay. Its nutritive qualities twice exceed those of red clover or alfalfa, weight for weight; careful investigations made at several experimental stations, showing that the two latter plants contain only 10 or 12 per cent of protein or albumen, while this improved lathyrus contains from 24 to 30 per cent of these valuable nutritive substances. Cattle, as well as horses and hogs, eat it with avidity. The yield of milk from cows fed with it averages about 25 per cent more than when fed with any other fodder, and the quantity of cream from the same amount of milk is nearly doubled. The use of its hay as a provender is also said to afford a preventive or cure against murrain or spleen diseases."

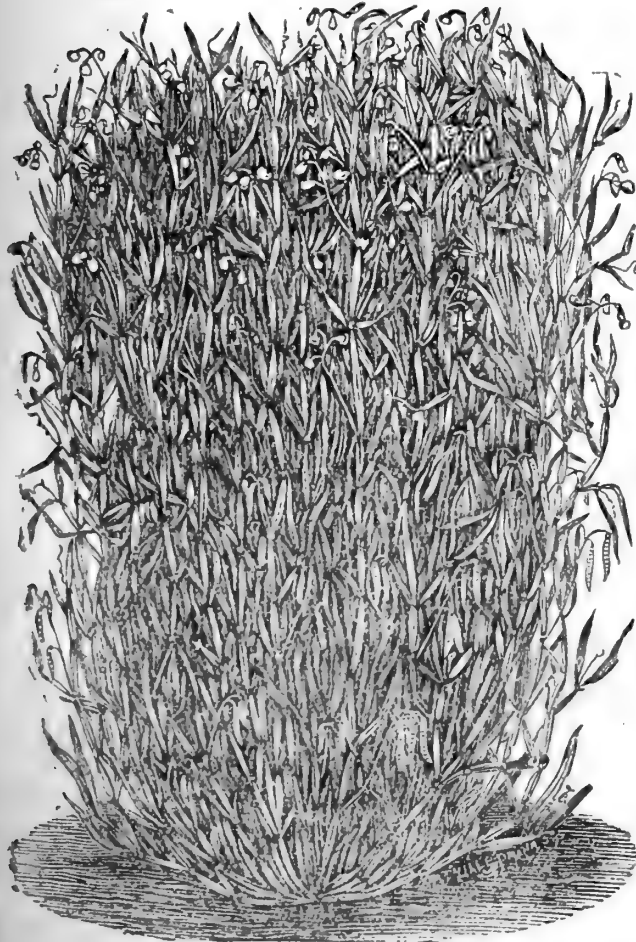
Messrs. O. Clute and F. B. Mumford of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who have experimented with this new Fodder Plant make the following report:

1st—It germinates and reaches the surface in from 17 to 23 days. 2d—It grows slowly at first after reaching the surface, and needs care to keep weeds down. 3d—It makes, on very poor, unimproved sandy soil, a top growth of six to eight inches and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches, the first year. 4th—It makes on sandy soil that has been cultivated and improved a top growth of 12 to 15 inches, and a root growth of 18 to 24 inches, the first year. 5th—The tops are not easily cut down by frost. The roots go through the winter well. 6th—The roots are thickly supplied with tubercles. 7th—One year old plants transplanted in the spring to sandy soil, gave at the rate of 10,406 pounds of green forage per acre. 8th—It does not bloom the first year. With us the blooms, pods and seeds have been few the second year. 9th—Cattle eat the green forage readily.

The flat pea promises well for the sandy soils near the Great Lakes, where a perennial forage plant is needed, that will not be killed either by severe frosts or by protracted drouths, that will yield good forage for all farm stock, and at the same time has valuable qualities as a fertilizer.

Directions for planting the seed are given as follows:

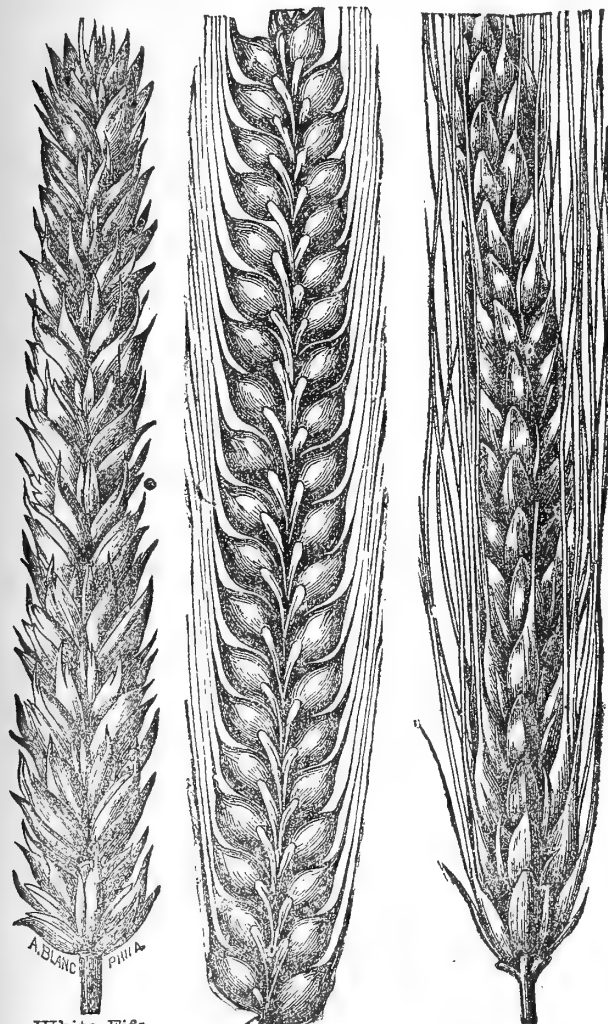
Sow in April or May on well prepared ground in drills about 1 to 2 feet apart, seeds about 2 to 3 inches deep, about 2 inches apart in the drills and cover well; keep well cleaned from weeds afterwards. The plants can be transplanted either in spring or fall on any kind of soil, even on rocky ground, but not on wet lands.



BARLEY, RYE, WHEAT AND OATS SEEDS.

TERMS—Cash with order. Prices subject to fluctuation. Two-Bushel Bags, 20c extra, each.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10c per pound.



White Fife
Spring Wheat.

Black Barley.

Manshury Barley.

Seed Barley.

MANSHURY—Is one of the very best six-rowed Barleys grown, with kernels plumper, fuller than the best Scotch Barley, while for malting it is the very best known. It is early in ripening, which helps it to fill well, thus it always fills plump. Is six-rowed, has a strong, upright straw that makes it easy to harvest, and yields from fifty to eighty bushels per acre. The heads of this Barley are very long, and contain from 75 to 100 great, plump, heavy kernels of grain, weighing over 50 pounds to the measured bushel.

BLACK BARLEY—Weighing 62 pounds to the measured bushel. Wonderfully productive, and of great value for feeding and fattening cattle and hogs. Among the advantages that may be claimed for this new Barley is, that it is a much surer crop than corn, especially in the northwest; that it is exceedingly prolific, having yielded 180 bushels of shelled Barley from two bushels of seed sown, a return of fifty-four fold, and that it is MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN CORN.

Seed Rye.

RYE, WINTER

RYE, SPRING—This grain is often planted by the farmers especially for the paper makers, who prefer it to any other. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety, and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value.

Spring Wheat.

SASKATCHEWAN FIFE—Pronounced by millers the best No. 1 Hard Amber Wheat ever introduced. In vigor of growth, productiveness, earliness, freedom from smut, and stouling propensities it is unequalled; yields from 31 to 50 bushels per acre, weighing from 62 to 65 lbs. per measured bushel.

VELVET CHAFF, BLUE STEM—This is a remarkable semi-hard, Spring Wheat, yielding extremely well in soft wheat states. No soft wheat will give better satisfaction than Velvet Chaff Blue Stem. The peculiar blue bloom from which it derives its name disappears as the wheat ripens, the stem and straw assuming a golden yellow, entirely free from rust, grains largely of fine shape and color.

WHITE FIFE—This new hard Spring Wheat came from northern Minnesota. It is a smooth wheat, very stiff straw, of medium height. Does not smut, rust or blight. Grains resemble Saskatchewan Fife in shape, nearly white, considered by our millers a better wheat for milling purposes, owing to its light color. It has outyielded all other varieties here the past season. Those who raise wheat should give this new variety a trial.

WELLMAN FIFE—A semi-hard Spring Wheat, especially adapted to soils of ordinary richness. This wheat has beaten the Saskatchewan Fife and Velvet Chaff, Blue Stem, wherever they have come in competition with it. It has longer straw and heads than the Saskatchewan Fife, but not quite so hard, which is in its favor as far as its production is concerned in the wheat region south of the northwest.

WINTER WHEAT—We have growing now the following varieties: Red Turkey, Fulcaster, Highgrade, Nigger, New Monarch, Golden Cross, Red Clawson, Jones' Winter Fife and others. Will be pleased to quote prices next fall in time for sowing.

Seed Oats.

LINCOLN—After two years trial has proven itself the most popular of any oat yet introduced. We call attention to the following special points of excellence. 1st—It is very productive, having in all instances yielded more to the acre than any other sort grown in the same locality, in one case having yielded 174 bushels from a single bushel of seed. 2d—It is very early. 3d—It has thus far proven itself rust proof. 4th—It stands up better than any other sort. 5th—It is best for feeding on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib. 6th—It is best for Oatmeal or grinding for the same reasons. Every farmer should secure at least enough of this oat to grow his seed for the next year.

VICK'S AMERICAN BANNER—This wonderful oat has exceeded the expectations of all who have tried it; and has done remarkably well the last season. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable season it yielded as high as 100 bushels per acre. It grew five feet high with long branching heads, filled with long, plump, thin-hulled grains, remarkably stiff straw; ripen very early and weigh over 45 pounds per level bushel. It requires two bushels of seed per acre.

WELCOME—This variety weighs 40 pounds per measured bushel. They are claimed to be the most productive variety in cultivation, and stood heavily, with extra strong, straight straw, standing well; succeeding in a wide range of climate and under a great variety of soils and methods of culture.

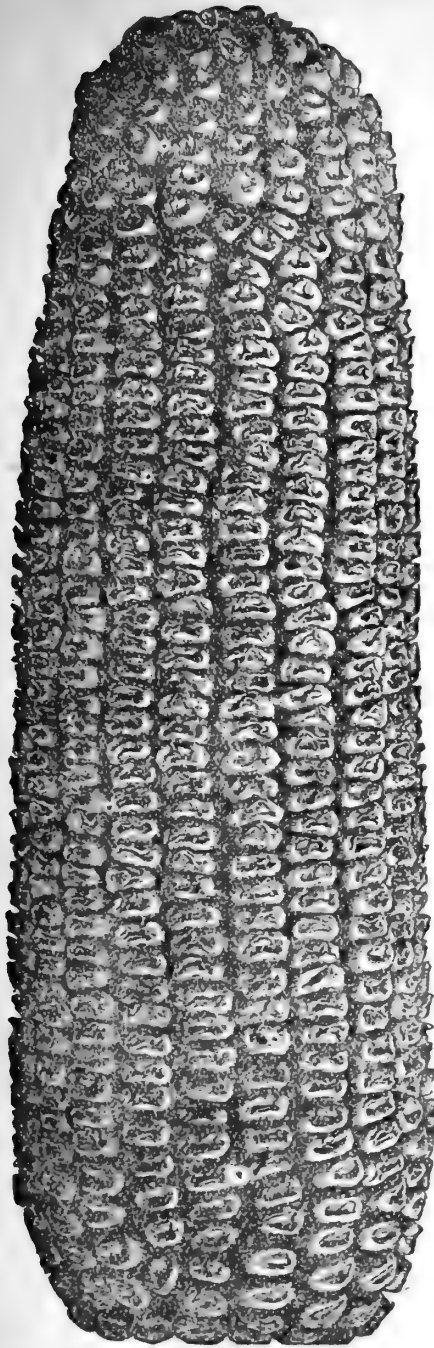
WHITE WONDER—The oat wonder, cropping enormously throughout the United States. This oat is a strong growing, prodigal-stouling, vigorous, early variety.

WHITE BONANZA—One of the finest varieties in cultivation and yields extraordinary crops. It is very early; stiff straw; grows from four to four and one-half feet high, heads remarkably heavy; grains short and plump, resembling barley in shape, and has never rusted or fallen down on the richest soil; weighs from 40 to 45 lbs. per level bushel, and only requires one and one-half to two bushels of seed per acre.

THE BALTO WHITE—This entirely new and distinct oat which was offered for sale in America for the first time four years ago, comes from the borders of the Baltic Sea in Sweden, where it is considered the very best of all Swedish varieties. In manner of growth they are different from any other variety, being neither a side nor sprangle oat, but growing closely and evenly all around the main stalk. It is very stiff in straw, standing up well and entirely free from rust or smut, grain exceedingly large, plump, heavy and handsome, weighing 45 lbs. per measured bushel. It is one of the heaviest croppers known and yielded the past season 100 bushels per acre.

BLACK RUSSIAN—After repeated trials and comparisons we consider this the best Black Oats in existence. It is exceedingly prolific, yielding 80 to 100 bushels per acre of measured oats. It is perfectly hardy and can be sown in the fall. The grain is plump and heavy, weighing 43 lbs. to the struck bushel. This oat has been grown in this part of the country a good many years and has always received favorable reports.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO BUY SEED BARLEY, RYE, WHEAT OR OATS IN LARGE QUANTITIES WILL SAVE MONEY BY WRITING US FOR SPECIAL PRICES.

SELECTED FIELD SEED CORN.

Goddard's King of the Earliest.

RILEY'S FAVORITE YELLOW DENT CORN—We obtained our seed of this early and prolific corn from the originator. It weighs sixty pounds per level bushel. Grains are large, deep and soft, with eighteen to twenty-eight rows on a very small cob. Stalks eight to ten feet high, producing generally two good ears from eight to ten inches long which carry their size well from butt to point, and husks and shells remarkably easy.

IMPROVED PRIDE OF THE NORTH (Dent)—This is a larger ear and deeper grain than Pride of the North, and for a northern climate is just what is wanted by every farmer.

EXTRA EARLY DAKOTA DENT—Dakota Dent Corn is the result of a careful selection of the Pride of the North. It can be planted up to the middle of June, and still make ripe corn by middle of September; grows six to eight feet in height, yields well, often having two fair sized ears to the stalk.

The stocks we offer have been properly cured and carefully selected for seed stocks. In our list will be found all the standard sorts, as well as the newer varieties of recognized merit; so that our customers will be enabled to choose Seed Corn of the desired type suitable to soil and climate. The cost of Seed Corn is but a small part of the loss to the planter in case it proves poor and unreliable; hence it behooves all to use only the best. We invite every farmer into whose hands our catalogue may fall to give our Nebraska grown Seed Corn a trial. **WRITE FOR SPECIAL RATE ON LARGE LOTS.**

We have given every variety of our Seed Corn, as is our invariable custom, the most thorough sprouting tests, and find the germinating quality of each sort to be a number one.

GODDARD'S KING OF THE EARLIEST—The great hog and cattle feeding corn. This is the earliest yellow dent corn in cultivation. Stocks grow six to seven feet high, ears seven to nine inches long, very deep, soft grain, small cob; it ripens in eighty days from planting, being a week to ten days earlier than the "Pride of the North," and "Yellow Canada Flint." This corn will mature in any part of the country where it is possible to grow flint varieties, and is a valuable variety for the extreme north and for feeding purposes. For Nebraska and Kansas it is especially desirable, as it reaches maturity before the hot, blighting wind set in.

EARLY MASTODON—A new early Dent variety, originated in Ohio. The ear is very large and grain deep. It grows strong, rank, rapid, and makes the finest appearing shelled corn, being purely Dent, of two shades of white and yellow. In the American Agriculturist corn contest of 1899 it outyielded all others, making the wonderful record of two hundred and thirteen bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (White Dent)—A white, pure Dent corn. Exceedingly heavy, very compact, very prolific; will grade No. 1 white in any market; can be planted thicker than large corn and bear full sized ears. The stalk is short and thick, roots deeply, ear growing low upon it, standing storms and drouths well.

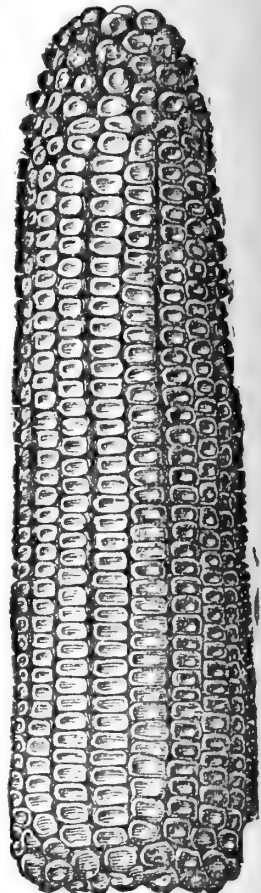
EARLY CALIFORNIA (Dent)—The grand sweepstakes Yellow Dent Corn—this corn won the grand sweepstakes at the Prairie-Farmer Corn Show for the best Yellow Dent Corn in the United States. The ears are ten to twelve inches long, of uniform size from butt to tip, orange color, deep grains on a small, straight, red cob, averaging from eighteen to thirty rows on the ear.

THE IMPROVED NINETY DAYS LEARNING—A Yellow Dent variety; very small, red cob, with a deep, long grain of a rich golden color, matures a crop in ninety days, and will, if planted by the 1st of June, under ordinary culture, grow, ripen, and be fit to husk and crib by Sept. 1. Very productive, yielding from ninety to one hundred bushels to the acre.

MAMMOTH CUBAN (Dent)—It is a wonderfully prolific cropper, as many as five ears having been produced on a stalk. Very early and a remarkably quick grower, it matures in eighty-five days here in Nebraska. Ears average eight inches long and husk very easily. The grains are of medium size, bright orange-yellow on top, a darker color below the dent, from eighteen to thirty-six rows on a bright red cob.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—This variety is the handsomest of all Yellow Corn. The ears are of perfect shape with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow grains of remarkable size, and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Row.

GOLDEN ROW—A very large, moderately late variety of pure, yellow Dent Corn. This has a proven record of 109 bushels and 37 pounds upon one measured acre under ordinary field culture. May be described as follows: Ear very large, from 19 to 36 inches in length; having from 14 to 23 rows. Color golden yellow; grain broad and long and deeply dented, of very best quality; stout stalk and vigorous, very leafy. In short, a variety that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Does well upon all soils. Stands drouth well and roots deeply.



Improved Ninety Days Learning Corn.

NEBRASKA WHITE PRIZE—Has been awarded the first premium at the Nebraska State Fair for the past nine years. It is an extra early, pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in eighty-five to ninety days from the time of planting. It is very even in hybridization and maturity, giving a good grade of corn and the highest price to be realized for it; very prolific, and has yielded 12 1/2 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The grain is extra deep, two of which will more than span the cob, which is very small indeed for the size of the corn.

NEBRASKA MAMMOTH RED—This is the most prolific field corn in cultivation. Ears 12 to 15 inches long, filling out to the extreme end, having from 14 to 23 rows of large, deep red grains. It is medium early and a vigorous grower, reaching 12 to 15 feet in height.

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN—This variety was grown in the large dairy regions of Nebraska last year so immensely as almost to exclude all of the other so called Ensilage Corns, and the verdict is that it is the best. Every lot is tested and retested, hence you buy no cobs or dirt.

LARGE WHITE FLINT, OR EARLY SANFORD—Best for hominy.

POP CORN.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Lb, 10c. **WHITE RICE**—Lb, 6c. **WHITE PEARL**—Lb, 6c.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

TERMS:—CASH WITH ORDER. PRICES SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION. TWO-BUSHEL BAGS, 20c EXTRA, EACH.

Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted to be sent by mail, postage must be added at the rate of 10c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass it quickly gathers moisture.

NEW JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—We advise all who are growers of Buckwheat to give this new and distinct Japanese variety a trial in preference to any other variety, whether it be for milling, for the apary or aviary. A glance at our illustration will show that the kernels are at least twice the size of those of any other variety, and of a shape peculiar and distinct, being a rich dark shade of brown. Flour made from it is equal in quality if not superior to that of any other Buckwheat, and as the yield shows it is enormously prolific. It ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull and yields two or three times as much.



SILVER HULLED—A greatly improved variety. It is in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sort. The husk is very thin; the grain is rounder, of a beautiful light gray color; is claimed to save 15 to 20 per cent in flour above the common.

COMMON—The old, well-known sort.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS.



These varieties bear dry weather well. When corn will wholly fail for want of rain at a certain stage, these plants simply stop and wait for rain, and then go on and make their full yield. In weight of grain they will make more per acre than the same land will make of corn. In the way of dry forage they make enormous returns, at a cost less than the cost of gathering alone of corn fodder. Their cultivation is as simple as that of corn.

JERUSALEM CORN—This corn is pronounced the best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons, and better than the Kaffir Corn, Dhoura and Millo Maize. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots; have seen as high as eight heads on one stalk. The grains are pure white. Three pounds will plant an acre.

KAFFIR CORN—A variety of Sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain, growing from four and a half to six feet high, is stalky, erect, and has wide foliage. Kaffir Corn has the quality common to all Sorghums of resisting drought. Sow in rows three feet apart, five to six pounds to the acre.

WHITE MILLE MAIZE OR BRANCHING DHOURA—Of South American origin, already well advertised and distributed. Valuable as a forage plant and for its grain, having great capacity to stand drought. It can be cut and fed at any stage, or cured, when heading out, for fodder. Four or five pounds to the acre.

DHOURA OR EGYPTIAN RICE CORN—A wonderful fodder plant. If sown in spring while the ground is moist it will mature without a drop of rain. It is much sweeter than corn stalks, and cattle, horses and hogs eat it ravenously. It stands firm against the highest wind, roots deep, and will endure without injury, a drought that sometimes ruins corn. Four or five pounds to the acre.

CANE OR SORGHUM.

Well known everywhere. Plant in warm, corn soil, rather poor than rich, or at least manure with mineral fertilizers, as ashes, bone meal, potassic manure, etc., in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart to let the sunlight reach the stalks and lower leaves to perfect the development of sugar. Sow about five pounds of seed per acre for syrup and thirty pounds for fodder.

EARLY AMBER CANE—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota.

EARLY ORANGE CANE—A well-known variety, well adapted for the south; it is from eight to ten days later than the Early Amber; produces a syrup of excellent quality.

SUGAR-CANE FOR FODDER—We have seed of both of above named varieties which has not been selected with such care, but which will grow and prove satisfactory for fodder purposes.

BROOM CORN.

There are many farmers who might make this a very prolific crop; an acre will give about five hundred-weight of broom and nearly forty bushels of seed, worth nearly as much as oats for feed. It is frequently planted in drills three and a half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.



est price.

WILSON'S IMPROVED TENNESSEE EVERGREEN—The Improved Evergreen Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the high (46 lbs.) \$1.50.

GENUINE DWARF BROOM CORN—Grows from three to four feet high, with straight, smooth brush; principally used for making whisks and brushes.

MISSOURI EVERGREEN—Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN—An excellent standard variety, grows a very fine brush of good length, and is free from the large center stem.

HEMP.

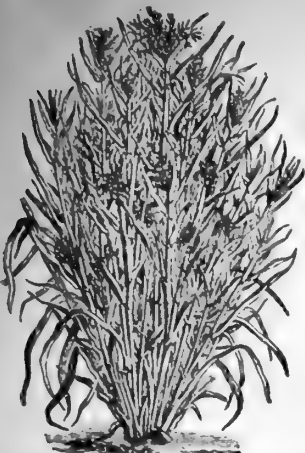
If raised for manufacturing must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, it should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four of the most vigorous stems in each hill.

FIELD PEAS.

These are sown for marketing dry, for split Peas or for fodder for stock. For these purposes they are sown on land in fair tilth and in good heart, plowed in the autumn or early as possible in the spring, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, either broadcast or in drills. Sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, with an equal quality of oats, they are cut and cured with oats either as hay or to be threshed, when both grains are bound together.

WHITE CANADA FIELD GREEN FIELD

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.



Teosinte.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES.

Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasturage is poor or costly, it will pay to grow Vetches as a forage crop. Sow two to three bushels per acre.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts can be cultivated as early as potatoes. They yield largely and are a paying crop. Planted in April, they ripen in August, and planted as late as July 1st to 18th, they will mature full crops before frost.

MISCELLANEOUS.



CHAMPION FOOD—Is a skillful combination of the most nutritious, appetizing and blood-purifying Seeds, Roots, Barks and Herbs—a highly concentrated food. It will prevent the spread of Hog Cholera; will make cows give an additional and better quality of milk, and will also improve and strengthen the Digestive Organs of all kinds of stock, and will keep them in healthier condition on less grain, than they would be if grain alone was used. Give it a trial.

FERTILIZERS.

Commercial Fertilizers are sure to come into more general use in the west as fast as they are tried. Their quick and direct action commend them to the gardener. A customer who once buys almost invariably continues its use. The enormous quantities sold in the east give the best evidence of its utility and value to the gardener and farmer. The quantity to use per acre depends on the crop to be cultivated and condition of soil.

TRUCKER'S DELIGHT—Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent; available Phos. Acid, 8 to 9 per cent; Sulph. Potash, 3 to 4 per cent. Harrow it in, using 300 lbs. per acre. The best fertilizer for vegetables is one that is soluble and furnishes the food quickly, and only such nourishment as will be absorbed in vine, stalk, leaf and large fruitage. These elements are united in perfect proportions in the Trucker's Delight. It is put up in bbls., odorless, clean to handle, and reasonable in price. Its application is simple. Directions accompany each bbl.

NEBRASKA STOCK MELON—

This melon is grown extensively in western Nebraska, Kansas and eastern Colorado. It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 or 70 pounds. The melons will keep all winter, and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on any kind of soil, and in dry seasons and climates. We advise our customers to give them a trial.



Nebraska Stock Melon.

FLAX SEED.

It will pay farmers to buy their flax seed and quit the process of raising it under contract for the mills. It is a quick crop to grow and always finds ready sale at a fair price.

RUSSIAN FLAX—A great improvement over the common American flax; seed double the size; yields 12 to 14 bushels per acre.

WILD RICE.

As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equaled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water and affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, also furnishing them plenty of food from the animalcule upon its stalks. For planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable.

PURE RE-CLEANED BIRD SEED IN BULK.

Russian Sunflower.....	per lb, 15c
Parrot Food.....	" 15c
Either of the above, 5 lbs. for 60c.	
Canary.....	per lb, 10c
Rapo.....	" 10c
English Bird Millet.....	" 10c
Hemp.....	" 10c
Either of the above, 3 lbs. for 25c.	

If Wanted in Large Quantities, Special Prices Will be Given.

PURE BONE MEAL—Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Bone Phosphate, 45 to 55 per cent. Every bbl. is guaranteed pure bone. It is made from the Bone gathered from the plains and farms without being steamed or baked. Price per bbl. of 250 lbs. \$6.00; five bbls. or over, \$5.75. Harrow or drill in, using 200 to 300 lbs. per acre at the time of seeding.

ODORLESS FLOWER PLANT FOOD—Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; available Phos. Acid, 8 to 9 per cent; Sulph. Potash, 3 to 4 per cent. This article has been made for those who desire to obtain an inexpensive, effective and odorless preparation that will act quickly on plants, and furnish food for flower and leaf. Put up in pkts. at the following prices:

LAWN FERTILIZER—Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 6 per cent; available Phos. Acid, 8 to 9 per cent; Sulph. Potash, 4 to 6 per cent. It can be applied either in the spring, summer or fall as a top dressing at the rate of 1 lb. to 16 square feet. Stable dressing for lawns is objectionable in appearance, odor, weed seed and cost. Our Lawn Fertilizer overcomes all these, and supplies the soil with requisite food for a uniform and luxuriant growth of grass.

GUANO, PERUVIAN, GUARANTEED—A standard Fertilizer throughout the entire country, and in almost universal use for forcing rapid growth of vegetables.



HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—Guaranteed to destroy Potato Bugs and those on Tomato and Egg Plants, Currant Worms, Cabbage Lice and Worms, Flea Beetles, Striped Bugs on Squash, Melons, Turnips, Beets, Onions, etc., Canker Worms and Caterpillars on Fruit and Ornamental Trees. A preventive of the Rose Bug and Cut Worm.



IMPERIAL EGG FOOD—An invaluable article for all laying fowls and young poultry. Directions accompany each package. Pound, 50c; by mail, 60c.

BONE MEAL FOR FOWLS—Lb, 5c; 25 lbs. \$1.00.
CRACKED BONE FOR FOWLS—Lb, 5c; 25 lbs. \$1.00.
OYSTER SHELL FOR FOWLS—Lb, 5c; 25 lbs. \$1.00.
DRIED MEAT FOR FOWLS—Lb, 5c; 25 lbs. \$1.00.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

NOVELTIES AND CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.



New and Beautiful Sweet Peas.

No praise is needed for these lovely, deliciously perfumed annual climbers further than to state that they have become unusually popular. Four to six feet high.

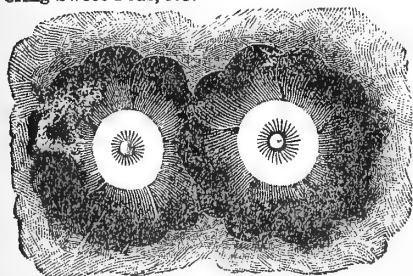
	Per oz.	Pkt.
140—SCARLET INVINCIBLE, scarlet.....	25c	5c
141—ADONIS, carmine rose.....	25c	5c
142—BUTTERFLY, white, laced blue.....	25c	5c
143—PAINTED LADY, rose and white.....	25c	5c
144—INDIGO KING, rich indigo blue.....	25c	5c
145—WHITE.....	25c	5c
146—VESUVIUS, spotted violet and rose.....	25c	5c
147—INVINCIBLE CARMINE, carmine.....	25c	5c
148—MIXED COLORS, per lb, 75c.....	15c	5c

Imported collection of six varieties, 25c.

ECKFORD'S NEW LARGE FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

	Per oz.	Pkt.
149—CARDINAL, crimson, scarlet, distinct.....	50c	10c
150—QUEEN OF ENGLAND, grand, large, white.....	50c	10c
151—LOTTIE ECKFORD, an exquisite new variety of fine form.....	50c	10c
152—MRS. GLADSTONE, pink standard, blush wings; singularly delicate and pretty.....	50c	10c
153—DUTCHESS OF EDINBURGH, scarlet and crimson, splashed white; wings rose.....	50c	10c
154—DELIGHT, creamy white, suffused pink.....	50c	10c
155—PRINCESS OF WALES, shaded and striped mauve on white ground.....	50c	10c
156—ISA ECKFORD, a most charming variety; flowers very large, rosy pink, shaded with carmine.....	50c	10c
157—ECKFORD'S LARGE FLOWERING, mixed color.....	40c	10c

Collection of six named varieties of Eckford's New Large Flowering Sweet Peas, 50c.

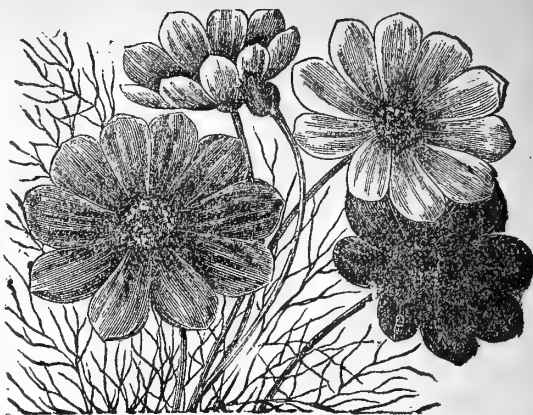


New Large-Flowering Verbena.

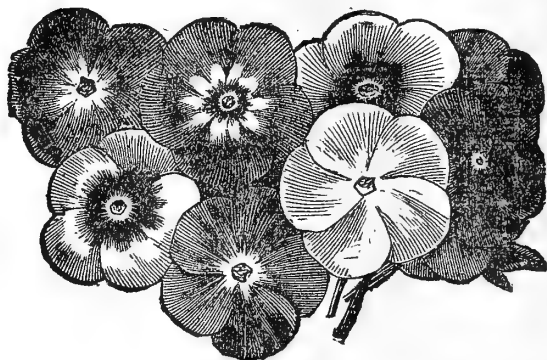
158—VERBENA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA.

The flowers are of gigantic size—the largest Verbena known—many single flowers being as large as a twenty-five cent piece, while the clusters of bloom are magnificent and the range of color more varied than any other mixture. Price, pkt, 20c.

159—COSMOS HYBRIDUS—A showy and graceful annual of rapid growth, making large bushes, fully five feet high which are a mass of elegant foliage until they bloom in August. From September until November each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms two inches in diameter. The flowers resemble single Dahlias, all colors. Both foliage and flowers are excellent for bouquets and vases. Pkt, 10c.



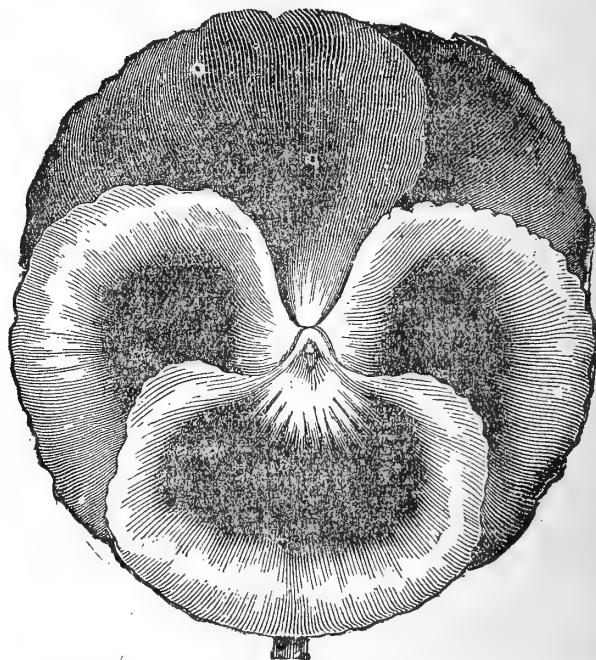
Cosmos Hybridus.



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora—Superb Mixed.

160—PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

—Superb mixed. A magnificent new class with flowers as large as those of Perennial Phloxes. The colors we offer in our "superb mixture" are very positive and perfectly gorgeous in their brilliancy. Their long duration in bloom, combined with their almost unequalled richness of color, renders them of invaluable service in the general flower garden. Pkt, 10c.



Improved Imperial German Pansies.

161—This mixture embraces seed of more than fifty varieties, the most striking types and combinations of colorings that could be procured from the famous growers in Germany; all the solid or self colors, and contain those with ground color, light yellow; others with clear, distinct eyes, dark and light marbled varieties, large spotted, blotched, mottled, striped, chocolate, lilac, white borders, and an almost endless variety of charming shades of color. Pkt, 20c.

General List of Flower Seeds.

SELECTED CHOICE VARIETIES.

WE DO not grow Flower Seeds ourselves, but import them from England, Germany and France, where they are grown by Flower Seed Specialists. Our list is comprised of the most popular varieties, and the greatest care has been taken to have the same fresh, of strong growing vitality and true to name.

THE FOLLOWING PRICES ARE PER PACKET. ORDER BY NUMBERS ONLY.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

ABRONIA.

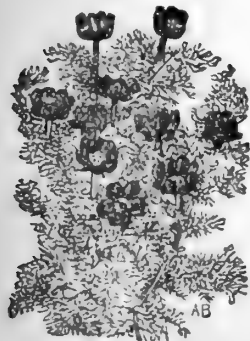
A trailing plant bearing clusters of Verbena-like sweet-scented flowers; very effective in beds, rock work and hanging baskets. Height, 6 inches.



1. Abronia Umbellata—Rosy Lilac, with white eyes..... 5c
2. Abronia Grandiflora—Pure Rose..... 5c

ADONIS FLOWER.

Known also as Pheasant's Eye. The flowers are very brilliant, but not very freely produced. The foliage is pretty, delicate and many parted. Hardy annual; 1 foot high.



3. Adonis, Autumnalis—Dark blood-red..... 5c

AGERATUM—Mandlin.

Profuse blooming plants during summer and autumn in the open ground, in groups or masses; also good for pot culture for winter blooming.

4. Ageratum. Mexicanum—1 foot, mixed..... 5c
5. Ageratum, Alba—White; 1 foot..... 5c

ACONITUM.

(Monk's Hood, Wolfsbane.)

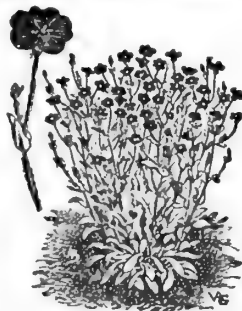
A showy, very free blooming plant, which thrives well under trees. Height, 3 feet.



6. Aconitum, Napellus—Blue and white..... 5c

AGROSTEMMA.

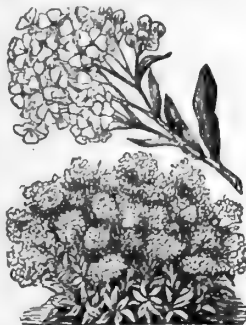
Perfectly hardy plants, producing pretty, pink-like blossoms on long, slender stems.



7. Agrostemma, Coronaria—Perennial, mixed..... 5c

ALYSSUM—Rock Madwort.

Pretty, useful little plants for beds, edgings or rock work.



8. Alyssum—Sweet, very fragrant, white; good for edging; hardy annual..... 5c

AMARANTHUS—Amaranth

Prized for variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil.

9. Amaranthus, caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding). Exceedingly pretty; 2 feet high..... 5c
10. Amaranthus—All kinds mixed..... 5c

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon.

The Snapdragon is an old favorite border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large curiously shaped flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved.



11. Snapdragon, Tall—Mixed; 2 feet high..... 5c
12. Snapdragon, Dwarf—Mixed; ½ foot high..... 5c

ARGEMONE.

Free blooming plants, sometimes called Prickly Poppy. The flowers are large, brilliant and resemble the single Poppy.

13. Argemone—Mixed; all best colors..... 5c

ASTER.

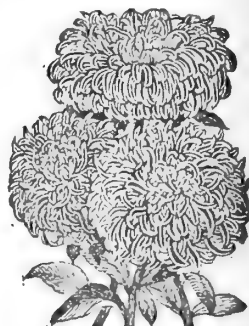
No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The seed may be sown during the months of March and April under a frame or in the greenhouse and transplanted in May. However, as the Aster is essentially a fall flower and the later blossoms are the finest, it is better to sow the seed in a frame, thinly, early in May, and transplant when strong enough, setting the plants out from 6 inches to 1½ feet apart, according to the size and habit of the variety.



14. Aster, rose flowered—A very robust variety, with large flowers, double to the center; fine mixed..... 10c
15. Aster, Victoria Needle. Many colors, choice mixed... 10c

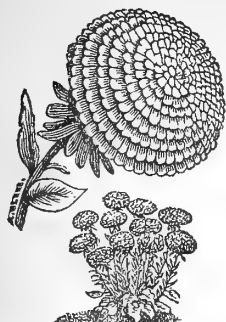


16. Aster, German Quilled—Many colors; choice mixed... 5c



17. New Comet Aster—Resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum in shape of flowers; the petals are of a lovely delicate pink color bordered with white, a bright pink, light-blue with white borders and other colors mixed..... 10c

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.



18. Aster, Victoria—Undoubtedly the most handsome Aster in cultivation. 1½ feet. Many colors, fine mixed.....10c

19. Aster, Dwarf Victoria—in extra fine class for dwarf beds or edgings. Mixed.....10c



20. Aster, Crowned—The flowers are very double, with beautiful white centers, bordered with crimson, scarlet, violet or blue, making them very attractive. 1½ feet; Mixed.....10c

21. Aster, Truffant's French Peony-flowered Perfection—For form of flowers, variety and brilliancy of colors, and habit of growth, this is universally admitted to surpass all others; 1½ feet; extra fine mixed.....10c

BALSAM—Lady Slippers.

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though some semi-double and single ones will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed.



23. Balsam, Crimson.....5c

24. Balsam, Snow White, very double; perfect in form.....5c

25. Balsams, Double Camellia-flowered Balsams—Best mixed, from above kinds and others.....5c

26. Balsam, Rose Flowered—Many colors mixed.....5c



27. Balsam, Solferino—White beautifully striped with purple-scarlet.....5c

BELLIS—Daisy.

Charming little plants for edgings and borders. Tender, perennial; 6 inches high.



28. Bellis, double, mixed....10c

CALANDRINIA.

Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses. They are well suited for edgings, rockeries and clumps. Tender, annual but perennial if protected in winter. One-half to one foot high.

29. Calandrinia, Grandiflora—Rosy lilac.....5c

30. Calandrinia, Umbellata—Crimson.....5c

CALENDULA—Cape Marigold.

Attractive and free-blooming, hardy annuals, doing well in almost any situation. The Pot Marigold, *C. Pongel*, is much prized as a pot plant.



31. Calendula, Officialis—Fine, double, mixed.....5c

CALLIOPSIS—Coreopsis.

Very showy border plant, producing flowers in every shade of yellow, orange, crimson and brown.



32. Calliopsis, finest double mixed.....5c

CALLIRHOE—Nuttallia.

Dwarf, free blooming plants, continuing in flower throughout the summer and fall.



33. Callirhoe Pedata—Crimson purple, white eye; 1 foot.....5c

CELOSIA—Coxcomb.

Annual plants of tropical origin; one of the most satisfactory and showy for garden decoration, bearing in the greatest profusion spikes of beautiful feather-like blooms.



34. Celosia Cristata—Dwarf mixed; 1 foot.....5c

35. Celosia Plumosa Aurea—Fine, mixed, 3 feet.....10c

CANDYTUFT.

One of the most popular annuals; hardy, almost equally so as Sweet Alyssum, like it, of easiest culture, splendid for bouquets or borders.

36. Candytuft, White Rocket—Pure white.....5c
37. Candytuft—Different colors, fine mixed.....5c

CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bell.

A highly attractive class of plants, combining richness of color with stately growth; valuable for beds and borders.



38. Campanula, Speculum-Venus' Looking Glass—Mixed.....5c
39. Campanula Carpatica—Alba—Pure white; 1 foot.....5c

CARNATION.

An important and beautiful class; none more so are grown. Most of the varieties have a delicious clove fragrance. Half-hardy perennials.



40. Carnation, Extra Choice—Mixed.....10c

CERASTIUM.

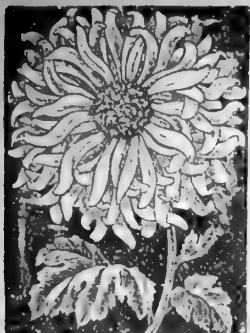
Silvery foliated plants, admirably adapted for edgings, rockwork, etc.; so profuse and pure white are the flowers that the plant is frequently termed "Snow in Summer;" hardy, perennials.

41. Cerastium Biebersteinii—Silvery-foliage; ½ foot.....10c

CHRYSANthemUM.

The tall, double-flowered annual Chrysanthemums, when well grown are amongst the most showy and effective of summer-flowering border plants; to allow for individual development they should be thinned out to from 12 to 18 inches apart. The dwarf kinds make showy bedding-plants; hardy annuals.

SPECIAL OFFER—We will mail, post-paid, thirty varieties of 5c. packets of Flower Seeds, your own selection, all full size packets, for \$1.00. Also 15 varieties of 10c. packages of Flower Seeds, your own selection, all full sized packets, for \$1.00.



42. Chrysanthemum—Superb mixed double, seed from the finest Chinese and Japanese varieties extant, which we offer in mixture. The development in these classes has been marvelous.....15c

CLARKIA.

The flowers are very pretty, and of many colors, double and single. It is better to sow the seed in February, and the plants will be large enough by summer to make good bloom. Hardy annuals; 1½ feet.



43. Clarkia—Mixed, best and finest varieties.....5c

CLINTONIA.

Charming little trailing plants suitable for baskets, pots or rock work. The flowers are somewhat like the Lobelia, blue, purple and spotted, about half an inch in diameter. The seed is exceedingly small, and should be sown with great care, covered very slightly with earth, and shaded from the rays of the sun till firmly established. Tender annual; 6 inches high.



44. Clintonia, full mixed...10c

DAHLIA.

Admirers of this noble plant may confidently depend upon the quality of this seed, it having been saved from the best varieties in cultivation. Half-hardy bulbs.



45. Dahlia, double, mixed...10c
46. Dahlia, single, mixed... 5c

DIANTHUS.

This genus of plants is one of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.



47. Dianthus, Heddwigii—Large flower, 3 inches in diameter, beautiful colors, finely marked..... 5c

48. Dianthus, Laciniatus—Flowers very large, sometimes 3 inches in diameter; petals very deeply fringed and beautifully colored..... 5c

49. Dianthus, finest double, mixed.....5c.



50. Dianthus, Chinensis—Best double varieties, mixed..... 5c

DIGITALIS—Foxglove.

Ornamental plants of much beauty, producing dense spikes of flowers on stem 3 to 5 feet high. The blossoms are thimble-shaped, purple, white and spotted, and very striking. Hardy annual; 3 feet high.

51. Digitalis, splendid, mixed..... 5c

ESCHOLTZIA—Cal. Poppy.

An exceedingly showy class of plants, bearing a profusion of rich yellow flowers. Sow the seed where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not stand transplanting; thin to six inches apart.



52. Escholtzia, Mandarin—The inner side of the petals is of a rich crimson, while the exterior is orange-crimson. It is a beautiful variety and deserves to be widely grown..... 5c

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower.

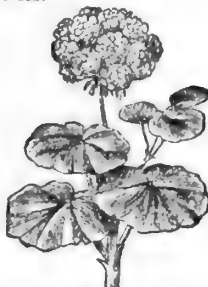
One of the most brilliant and dazzling of garden flowers. Most suitable for bedding, producing large flowers in great abundance throughout the entire summer; 1½ feet.



53. Gaillardia, fine mixed.. 5c

GERANIUM—Pelargonium.

These well known garden favorites are as indispensable for indoor as for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties.



54. Geranium, double, mixed, 25c

55. Geranium single, mixed, 10c

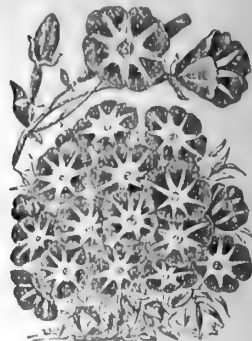
GILIA.

Pretty free blooming plants, forming clusters of delicate flowers; will bloom in almost any situation. Hardy annuals.

56. Gilia, achilleapolia, mixed colors..... 5c

GODETIA.

Beautiful garden plants, of easy cultivation in any good garden soil, and remarkable for the delicacy of their very fine, large blossoms. Hardy annual.



57. Godetia, finest mixed... 5c

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower.

A well known genus of the most showy plants, remarkable for their stately growth, and the brilliancy of their flowers. Hardy annuals.

58. Helianthus, fine mixed. 5c

HOLLYHOCK.

The seed we offer of this handsome flower has been saved from named varieties of every known shade of color. Hardy perennials.



59. Hollyhock—Extra choice mixed, saved from exhibition flowers.....15c

HIBISCUS.

One of the most ornamental, beautiful, and showy general of plants cultivated. Hardy annual.

60. Hibiscus Africanus—Cream color, rich brown center, 1½ feet..... 5c

HELIOTROPE.

Well known, deliciously fragrant, excellent for bedding purposes or pot culture.



61. Heliotrope, mixed, 18 inch..... 10c

KAULFUSSIA.

Pretty little free flowering plants of a neat, compact growth, exceedingly effective in beds or mixed borders. Hardy annuals.



62. Kaulfussia, mixed colors 5c

LOBELIA.

Dwarf-growing plants, with blue, white, crimson and rose flowers, adapted for ribbon borders and for vases or hanging baskets. Half-hardy annuals.

63. Lobelia, fine mixed.....5c

LARKSPUR—Delphinium.

Very elegant and ornamental plants, producing in great variety of form and color some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation. They flourish in any soil or climate. Hardy annual.

64. Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket—Double; mixed, 1 foot.....5c

LINUM—Flax.

Very effective and showy bedding plants, with fine foliage and delicate stems. 1½ feet.

65. Linum Grandiflorum (scarlet flax), annual.....5c

LAVATERA.

Free-flowering, handsome plants, exceedingly effective when used as a background to other plants. Hardy annuals.



66. Lavatera—Rose and white mixed; 3 feet.....5c

LYCHNIS.

A genus of handsome and ornamental plants, of easy cultivation in any good, rich soil. In flower June and July. Hardy perennials; 2 feet.

67. Lychnis, Haageana Hybrid a nana—Fine mixed.....5c

MARVEL OF PERU, OR FOUR O'CLOCKS.

Very picturesque plants, with flowers of great variety of color, which contrast finely with their dark-green, glossy foliage.

68. Marvel of Peru, fine mixed, 2 feet.....5c

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired is almost indispensable. Half-hardy annuals.

69. Marigold, African, mixed—Selected from the finest double flowers, very beautiful dwarf...5c
70. Marigold, French dwarf, mixed.....5c

MIGNONETTE.

This old favorite is so well known that it is hardly necessary to attempt any description of it. Of late years several new varieties of decided merit have been added to the list. Hardy annuals.



71. Mignonette, Machet Dwarf—Of pyramidal growth, red, scented.....10c

72. Mignonette—Mixture of many varieties.....5c

MIMULUS.

A very free-blooming genus of plants with beautiful spotted and blotched flowers of brilliant colors.



73. Mimulus, Moschatus (Musk Plant)—The thin, delicate leaves emit a delicate musk odor....10c

MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not.

Pretty little favorites with lovely clusters of fine delicate flowers. They succeed best in a damp, shaded situation. Height 6 inches.

74. Myosotis, Palustris (Forget-Me-Not)—Blue; ½ foot.....10c

NASTURTIUM DWARF—Tropæolum Minor.

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over-rich. Give plant a foot of room. Hardy annual; 1 foot high.

75. Dwarf, mixed.....5c

GENOTHERA—Evening Primrose.

The Enothera, or Evening Primrose, produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening.

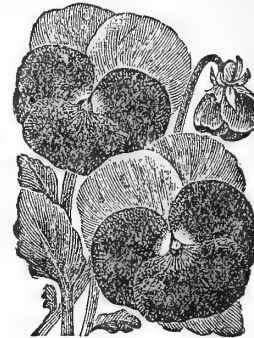


76. Enothera, Macrocarpa—A vigorous growing perennial, forming a compact, trailing mass.....5c

77. Enothera, Macrocarpa—Mixed.....5c

PANSY—Viola Tricolor.

These little beauties need no extended description, as it would be hard to find even a child in the land whose heart has not been gladdened by their bright faces.



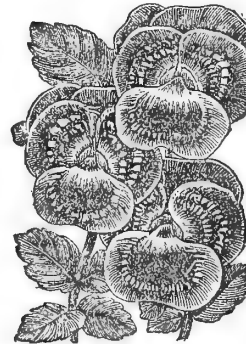
78. Pansy, Lord Beaconsfield—The ground color is purple violet shaded off in top petals only to a whitish hue.....15c

79. Pansy, Premier Mixed—A beautiful French Strain.....25c

80. Pansy, Faust, or King of the Blacks.....10c

81. Pansy, Emperor William—Brilliant blue.....10c

82. Pansy, Snow Queen—Pure white.....10c



83. Pansy, Odier, or Five Blotched—A magnificent variety, each pedal having a large blotch with clearly defined margin....10c

84. Pansy, Striped—Queerly marked and striped, producing immense blossoms of the most exquisite and showy tints.....10c

85. Pansy, German Extra—Choice, mixed.....10c

86. Pansy, fine, mixed.....5c

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

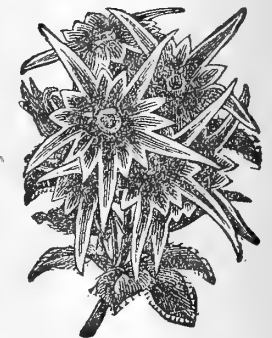
These flowers are of extreme beauty, and are greatly admired by all. Their long duration in bloom render them of invaluable service in the general flower garden. Half-hardy annuals.



87. Phlox Drummondii, Fimbriata—Mixture.....10c

88. Phlox Drummondii—Fine, mixed colors.....5c

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA—Large Flowering.



89. Phlox Grandiflora Stellata Splendens—This fine variety resembles the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, contrasting strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.....10c

90. Phlox Nana Compacta—New dwarf, finest mixed.....10c

PETUNIA.

These well-known and much admired plants are of the easiest culture, and produce a profusion of flowers during the season. Half-hardy annual.

91. Petunia, Striped and Blotched.....10c

92. Petunia, Fringed—Mixed, beautiful.....10c

93. Petunia—Fine, mixed....5c



94. Petunia, Large Flowering—Double fringed, mixed.....25c

95. Petunia, Large Flowering—Double, mixed.....15c

POPPY PAPAVER.

Old fashioned flowers, but very popular. There are a few species of great beauty, which are an ornament to any garden.

96. Poppy Papaver, Carnation, Double Dwarf, mixed..... 5c
PORTULACA.

Popular hardy annuals, producing flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion; succeeds best in warm, sunny places, and will hardly ever suffer for the want of moisture.



97. Portulaca Grandiflora, double, finest mixed..... 10c

98. Portulaca, Single—Splendid mixed, all colors..... 5c

RICINUS—Castor Oil Bean.

These plants are cultivated for the stately, picturesque and highly ornamental character of their growth and foliage.

99. Ricinus, borboniensis—Splendid large leaves, beautiful, 15 feet..... 5c

SCABIOSA—Morning Bride.

Very useful and ornamental plants with rich and beautifully colored flowers; equally effective for beds or borders.

100. Scabiosa, mixed..... 5c

SCHIZANTHUS.

Large flowering plants suitable for green house decoration.

101. Schizanthus, mixed 2ft 5c

SWEET WILLIAM—Dianthus Barbat.

Exceedingly beautiful and showy plants. Hardy perennials.



102. Dianthus Barbat—Fine single, mixed..... 5c

103. Dianthus Barbat—finest double mixed..... 5c

STOCKS, TEN-WEEK—Gilly Flower.

The Ten-Week Stock is the most universally cultivated, and usually blooms 10 to 12 weeks after being sown. Half-hardy annuals.

104. Stocks, Ten-Week, Dwarf—fine mixed..... 5c

105. Stocks, Ten-Week, Large flowering—Extra fine mixed. 10c

VERBENA.

Well known plants of rare beauty and variety. When sown early will flower the first season.



106. Verbena, Defiance—Beautiful, deep scarlet..... 10c

107. Verbena, Italian Striped—mixed..... 10c

108. Verbena, White..... 10c

109. Verbena, fine mixed..... 5c

WHITLAVIA.

A pretty plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of bright blue and pure white bell shaped flowers.



110. Whitlavia, grandiflora 5c

WALLFLOWER.

A plant much esteemed for its rich, fragrant flowers. Half-hardy perennial.



111. Wallflower, single, mixed..... 5c

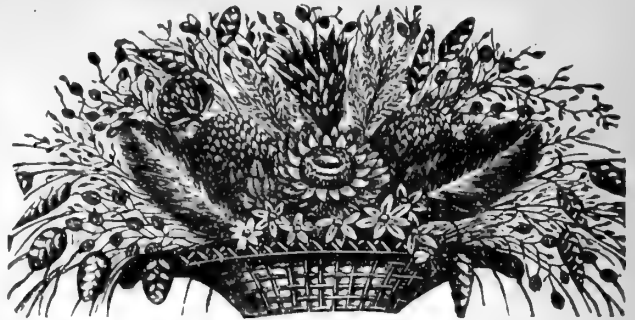
112. Wallflower, double, mixed..... 10c

ZINNIA.

Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders.

113. Zinnia, Double—Choice mixed, very fine..... 10c

114. Zinnia, double, mixed. 5c

EVERLASTING FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GRASSES FOR WINTER BOUQUETS.**EVERLASTINGS.**

A beautiful class of flowers for parlor mantel and wall pocket ornaments and decorations, as well as being very handsome for the summer garden. The flowers should be picked as soon as open, and the stems tied carefully together to keep them straight, dry in the shade, and they will retain their form and color for years.

AMMOBIUM.

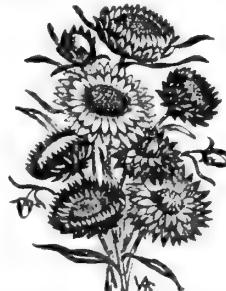
A favorite Everlasting, with white flowers; cut before fully open.



115. Ammobium, Alatum Grandiflorum—A decided improvement on the old Alatum, flowers being much larger, 2 1/4 feet..... 5c

HELICHRYSUM.

These are beautiful plants for the mixed border, and the flowers are very much admired for winter bouquets, for which they should be cut as soon as they begin to expand, and carefully dried in the shade. In flower July to October.



116. Helichrysum, Fireball—Double, crimson-maroon..... 10c

117. Helichrysum, fine mixed, all colors..... 5c

RHODANTHE.

A well known "everlasting," valuable for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annuals.



118. Rhodanthe Alba—Pure silver white; very beautiful..... 10c

119. Rhodanthe Maculata—Bright rosy crimson with yellow disc..... 10c

120. All kinds mixed..... 5c

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These should be cut just as they come into bloom and dried in the shade. Very useful for working up with the everlasting into winter ornaments; they lend a grace and beauty not obtainable without them.

AVENA STERILIS.

121. Animated Oats—Large drooping, graceful heads, for winter bouquets. Hardy annual; 2 feet..... 5c

BRIZA MAXIMA.

122. Quaking grass..... 5c

BROMUS BRIZIFORMIS.

123. An elegant grass..... 5c

OIX.

124. Job's Tears—fine for massing..... 5c

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM.

125. Pampas Grass—A magnificent grass with graceful plumes 20 to 30 inches long. Roots must be kept from frost..... 5c

HORDEUM JUBATUM.

126. Squirrel's Tail..... 5c

STIPA PENNATA.

127. Feather Grass—very graceful and elegant..... 10c

ORNAMENTAL CLIMBERS.

FOR WINDOWS, VERANDAS, ROCKERIES, PORCHES, TRELLISES, STUMPS, FENCES, HANGING BASKETS.

CINNAMON VINE.

A lovely climber taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of its delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright, glossy green; growth is very rapid, reaching about 8 feet in height; quite hardy. Good root, 15c; 2 for 25c.

ADLUMIA. Climbing Fumitory.



A most beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. Sow the seed in April, and the following autumn transplant to the place where they are to blossom. Hardy biennial climber; 15 feet high.

128. Adlumia, cirrhosa, white and pink....10c

ARISTOLOCHIA—Dutchman's Pipe.

Highly ornamental and attractive climber, with massive foliage, and very curious, horn-shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. Hardy perennials; 10 feet.

129. Aristolochia siphon—Rich purple.....10c

CYPRESS VINE—Ipomea Quamoclit.

Among the most beautiful climbing plants which adorn the flower garden. The dark-green, very graceful fern-like foliage, thickly studded with brilliant starry flowers, is very effective. The seeds should be soaked before sowing. In flower July to October. Half-hardy annuals; 10 feet.

130. Cypress vine, scarlet..... 5c

131. Cypress vine, white..... 5c

132. Cypress vine, rose..... 5c

133. Cypress vine, mixed..... 5c

CONVOLVULUS—Morning Glory.

Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory) is undoubtedly the most popular annual climber in cultivation. The minor varieties are largely used for bedding and hanging baskets. Half-hardy annuals.



134. Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory)—Fine mixed varieties..... 5c

WILD CUCUMBER.

135. The Wild Cucumber is the quickest climber known of. Price per pkt..... 5c

The above collection is made up of 12 leading varieties of annual flowers, which will please the most critical. The regular retail price of this collection is 60c, but we will send same postpaid for 25c. The Packets are all full size and the seeds are new and fresh. We do not believe that the amount of 25 cents can be expended by flower lovers in any more satisfactory manner. We cannot make a single change in this collection, these seeds are put up in advance.



Cinnamon Vine.



Cypress Vine.



Gourds.

MADEIRA VINE.

A rapid growing, graceful vine, with smooth, waxy, dark-green leaves, and dainty racemes of tiny fragrant white flowers; will grow in almost any situation. 3 for 15c; doz, 50c.

THE MOON FLOWER.

The most popular flower today in the whole length and breadth of the land is "The Moon Flower." Every one who has grown it has been pleased with it on account of its rapid growth, and the remarkable beauty of its flowers, which are of immense size, quite five inches in diameter, pure white and starry in shape. It is one of the most beautiful of all annual climbers.



Moon Flower.

136. Price per pkt.....5c

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER—Tropæolum Peregrinum.

One of the most desirable climbing plants in cultivation, growing rapidly to a height of ten feet and producing an abundance of yellow fringed flowers throughout the season. Half-hardy annual.

137. Canary-Bird Flower; yellow; 10 feet..10c

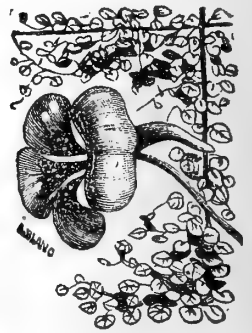
GOURDS—Ornamental.

A valuable and highly interesting class of climbing plants, both on account of their beautiful foliage and their singular shaped and curiously marked fruit. The smaller fruited varieties are the most neat and ornamental, and are eminently adapted for screens and trellis work. In flower July to October. Tender annuals.

138. Gourds, fine mixed, ornamental varieties..... 5c

TROPÆOLUM—Nasturtium.

Elegant growing, profuse-flowering easily cultivated climbers, combining with these important qualities great richness and brilliancy of color, with finely formed and beautifully marked flowers; for covering trellises, verandas and bowers; for bedding purposes they are unsurpassed, 6 feet.

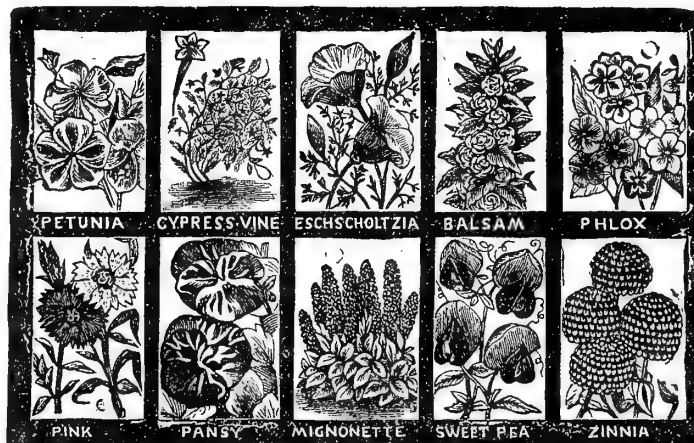


139. Nasturtium, fine mixed.....5c

SWEET PEAS—Lathyrus

(See Page 44.)

A Complete Flower Garden for Only 25 Cents.



FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

GARDEN AND MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS.

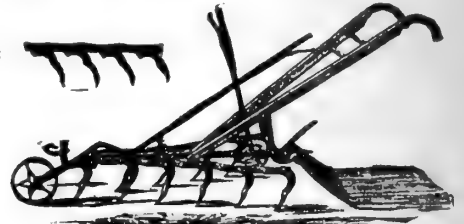
Handsome
Illustrated
Catalogue
of the
Planet Jr.
Implements
mailed free
to all on
application



The "Planet Jr." All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

THE "PLANET JR." ALL STEEL STANDARD HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR—Is made almost entirely of steel. The goose neck is made by a superior process, and the side-bars are so hinged as to form with the improved hinged plates a firmer frame than can be made in the usual way. The All Steel Standard is the strongest ever invented, the throat polishes perfectly, and being round, smooth and extra high, it clears itself admirably, therefore running lighter and handling with ease. The patent notched head side standard, neatly adapted to take either a hoe or cultivator blade, with its cogged staple bolt, is the most easily and perfectly adjustable design, combined with strength, now known. The patent hoe blade is superior for fine or coarse work to all others, and though imitators, recognizing the superiority of the "Planet Jr." Cultivator tooth, are abandoning their own shapes, their product does not approach the "Planet Jr." in strength and finish; the sleeve bolt-hole used on all our cultivator plates gives distinct advantages of strength, neatness and firmness.

The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined (wt 75 lbs) Without Wheel
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator (weight 70 lbs) Without Wheel
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator (weight 60 lbs) Without Wheel
The "Planet Jr." No. 6 All Steel Cultivator (weight 65 lbs) Without Wheel
The "Planet Jr." No. 5 All Steel Cultivator (weight 60 lbs) Without Wheel
The "Planet Jr." No. 4 All Steel Cultivator (weight 60 lbs) Without Wheel



The "Planet Jr." Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer.

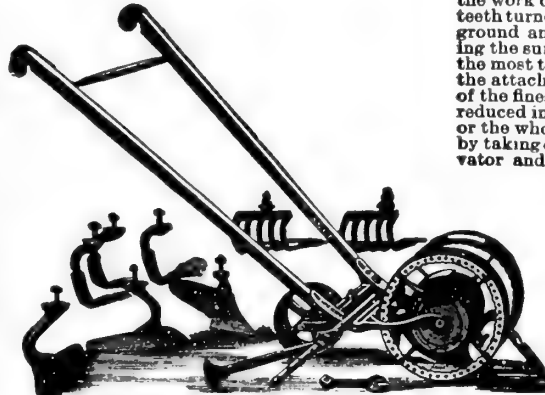
THE "PLANET JR." TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER—Is now offered after thorough and long extended trial as the very best and finest known for its intended purpose. As a harrow, the work done is most thorough, and, with the teeth turned backward, it is admirable for trashing ground and levelling, and for crops just breaking the surface. As a cultivator, the work is of the most thorough kind. As a pulverizer, with the attachment as shown in the cut, the work is of the finest description. The pulverizer may be reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth or the whole tool can be made to straddle a row by taking out the middle teeth of both the cultivator and pulverizer.



"Planet Jr." Market Gardener's Horse Hoe.

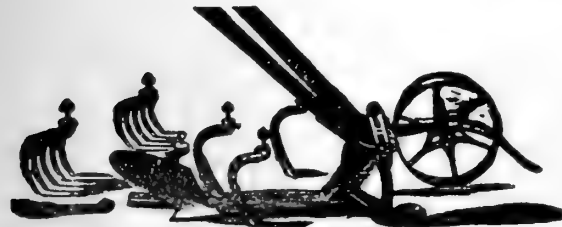
THE MARKET GARDENER'S HORSE HOE—Is intended for the very fine close level culture of market garden crops, and for level culture generally. This tool at a single passage works all rows from 18 inches to 32 inches. The hoes may be exchanged from one side to the other, and the pulverizer may be reduced in size for narrow rows; or by taking off the sweep and the center tooth of the pulverizer, and replacing the wheel with a pair of steel runners, the tool may be used to straddle the row and cultivate both sides at once.

THE "PLANET JR." No. 2 DRILL—Holds 2½ quarts. It will sow with equal ease and accuracy a single paper of seed or a full hopper, covering evenly at any exact depth, and will roll down and mark the next row perfectly, all at a single passage. It has no cams, levers, brushes, cogs, springs or shapers. It is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and always reliable.



The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

THE "PLANET JR." COMBINED DRILL, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW—As a seed drill it is exactly the same as the No. 2, described above, except in size; it holds one quart. The tools sent with each machine are shown in the cut. As a cultivating and hoeing implement it does practically the same range of work as the "Double Wheel Hoe" described below.

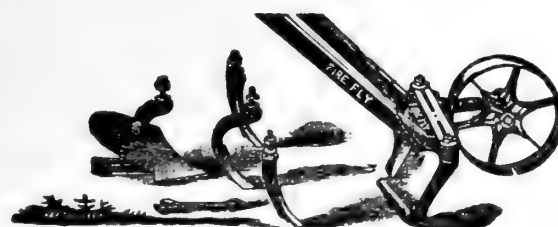


The "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

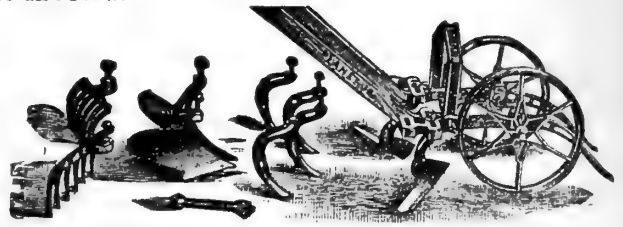
"PLANET JR." SINGLE-WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED—Is considerably lighter than the double, and is supplied with one pair of hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth, two narrow and one broad, a large garden plow and a pair of rakes.

"PLANET JR." SINGLE-WHEEL HOE—This New Tool is similar to the foregoing, except it has no extras.

"PLANET JR." FIRE FLY-WHEEL GARDEN PLOW—This Tool is just the thing for a small garden, it makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure.



The "Planet Jr." Fire-Fly Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow Combined.

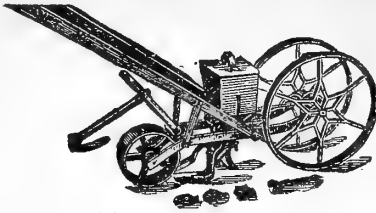


The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow Combined.

"PLANET JR." DOUBLE-WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW COMBINED—Has the invaluable feature of tending both sides of the row at once. The wheels can be set four, seven or ten inches apart. It has a pair of hoes, a pair of plows, two pairs of cultivator teeth, a pair of rakes and a pair of leaf-lifters, making it capable of every variety of gardener's work.

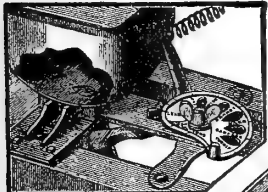
"PLANET JR." FIRE-FLY SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, AND PLOW COMBINED—It is light, strong and adjustable to quite a variety of work. It has two hoes which work either to or from the row, three cultivator teeth and one garden plow.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGES 54 TO 57.

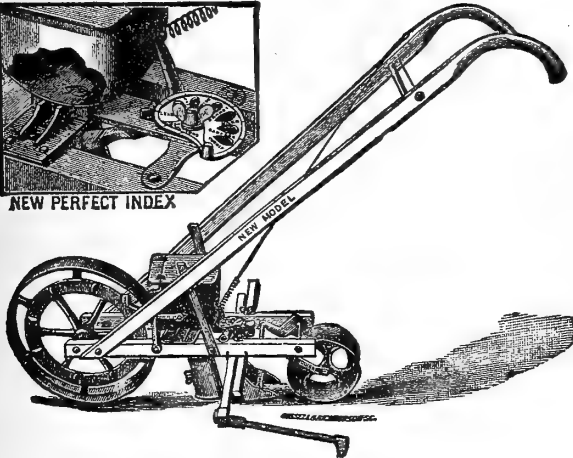


The "Planet Jr." Hill Dropping Drill.

THE "PLANET JR." HILL DROPPING DRILL—Has two carrying wheels, 15 inches high and six inches apart. Has a RUBBER DOUBLE SCREW agitator and a two-quart hopper. It sows in drills or DROPS IN HILLS, AS DESIRED, either four, six, eight or twelve inches apart, and can be altered from one to the other in an instant. Does not sow when going backward or turning at end of row.



NEW PERFECT INDEX



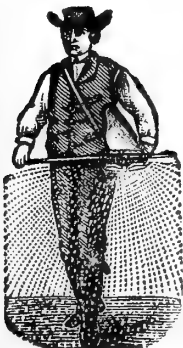
The New Model Seed Drill.

THE NEW MODEL SEED DRILL—This new Hand Seed Drill contains several marked improvements over older styles, and possesses every important detail to make it, as indicated by its name, a "Model" drill.

THE AVERY TRANSPLANTER



This valuable Tool is for transplanting flowers, plants and vegetables—it is indispensable to florists and vegetable gardeners. The Tool is made in a first-class manner, nicely finished and blades of polished steel.



THE LITTLE GIANT HAND BROADCAST SEED SOWER—We feel safe in saying that this is the Best Hand Broadcast Seed Sower in the market. This machine is simple in construction, light, strong and durable, and has a pressed tin distributing wheel, something found in no other seed sower.

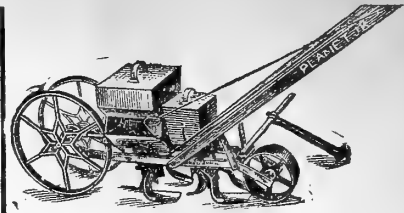
It will distribute Flax and Clover Seed thirty feet to the round; Wheat fifty feet to the round; Timothy Seed twenty-seven feet to the round; Oats thirty-six feet to the round.



THE GRANGER BROADCAST HAND SEED SOWER.

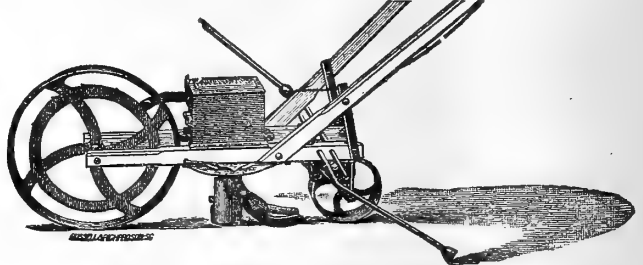
An improvement over the "Caloon." Sows on an average six acres per hour. The bag and hopper will hold about twenty-two quarts.

We are the Nebraska State Agents for "Planet Jr." Tools. We keep a complete line of Tools, also Extras in stock and can furnish them on application. Write us for Special Prices.

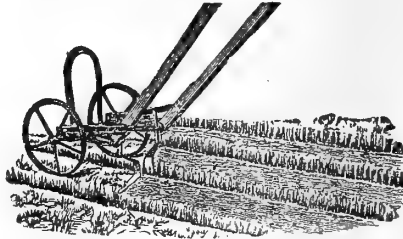


The "Planet Jr." Combined Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill.

THE "PLANET JR." COMBINED HILL DROPPING AND FERTILIZER DRILL—This is the same as the New Hill Dropping Seed Drill, except that it has a fertilizer sowing attachment. It works in a most perfect and regular manner, sowing any desired quantity, and is so arranged that the Fertilizer can be placed EITHER ABOVE OR BELOW the seed, covering it lightly. This machine is a perfect and invaluable tool for every MARKET GARDENER, ONION AND STRAWBERRY GROWER.



THE IMPROVED A. H. MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL—Sows all kinds of Garden Seeds with certainty and rapidity. It opens the furrows, covers the seed, rolls it, and marks for the next row at one operation. We do not claim it for a Combined Drill, but as a Seed Sower pure and simple, one of the most reliable.



McGee Garden Hoe and Cultivator.



Little Gem Seed Drill.

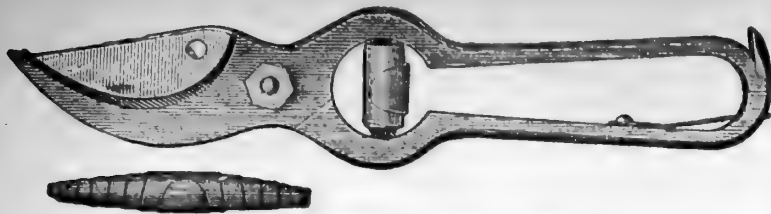
McGEE GARDEN HOE AND CULTIVATOR—The feature of this tool lies in the fact that it straddles the row and that the handles can be moved independent of each other. Each handle has one of the knives attached to it and is held steady by a spring, so that the blades can be moved up to or away from the plants if desired. While in use it is not necessary to stop and loosen bolts to adjust it, but simply move your handles in or out and the blades will close so as to cut out all the plants and weeds, or open so as to pass by and leave the plants standing.

LITTLE GEM SEED DRILL—This drill is a complete, practical one in every respect; just the thing for people with a small garden. Makes the drill, drops and covers most seed as perfectly as the most expensive drills, but is not large enough for the coarser seeds, like beans, peas and corn. Weight only 20 pounds.

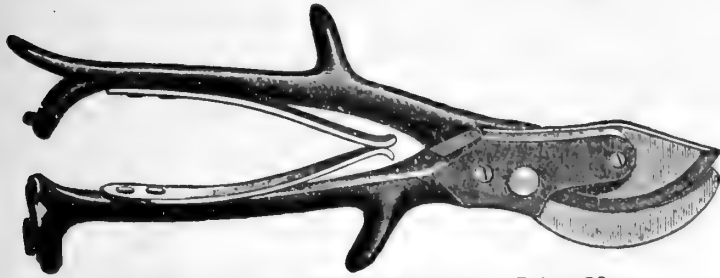


CONCAVE CURED SEED AND POTATO KNIFE.

Is thin and right shape to cut to one, two or three eye pieces, fast and not crack the tuber or injure the germs. Give this knife a fair trial and if you are not satisfied that it will pay you to cut your potatoes with it return to us and we will refund you your money.



Pruning Shears, California Pattern. Price, \$1.00.



Pruning Shears, Connecticut Pattern. Price, 60c.



Eureka Egg Preserver.

THE EUREKA EGG PRESERVER—Is considered by all who used it to be the best Egg Preserver ever introduced. In keeping eggs for the winter, there is more profit than any other article that you can mention. There are always times in the year that eggs are worth from 20 to 25 cents. Why not save them for that price?

Eggs kept with the Eureka Egg Preserver will remain just the same as when fresh. The white and yolk of the egg will be distinct, and can be separated exactly as in the freshest egg, and can be fried, boiled, poached, etc., the same as fresh eggs. Give it a trial. Price per can, 40c; doz, \$4.00.

Noy's Hand Weeder
Price, 25c.Lang's Hand Weeder
Price, 25c.Solid Steel Garden Trowel.
Price, 50c.Weeding Fork.
Price, 50c.Breen's Patent Finger Spade.
Price, 15c.

Excelsior Hand Weeder, Price, 25c.



Hazeltine Weeder. Price, 25c.



The "Lenox" Sprayer.

A cheap sprayer for applying poisonous fluids such as Paris Green Water, etc., to grapevines, low trees, bushes, potatoes, garden vegetables, etc. Can be carried either on the back or by hand as desired. It is made of galvanized iron, holds five gallons of fluid, which flows through the rubber tube and is forced out in a spray by pressing the rubber bulb held in the hand; this spray will reach 10 to 12 feet. Price, with single sprinkling attachment as shown in the cut, \$3.50
Barrel Attachment, 2.25
Extra Rose, .50

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The Nebraska Seed Co's Retail Price List, 1896.

Artichoke —See page 10.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Large Green Globe.....		5	35	1 00	3 50
Artichoke Roots —See page 10.				Pk.	Bu.
Jerusalem.....				40	1 25
Asparagus —See page 10.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Colossal.....		5	10	20	50
Palmetto.....		5	15	40	1 25
Asparagus Roots —See page 10.				100	1000
Colossal, 1 year old.....				50	4 00
Palmetto, 1 year old.....				60	5 00
Palmetto, 2 " ".....				70	6 00
Beans—Dwarf, Bush or Snap —See page 10-11.		Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Improved Valentine Red Round.....		5	15	25	1 25
Pod.....		5	20	30	1 50
Best of All.....		5	15	25	1 25
Mohawk.....		5	15	25	1 25
Six Weeks Long Yellow.....		5	15	25	1 25
Refugee or Thousand to One.....		5	15	25	1 25
Improved Navy or Boston Pea Bean.....		5	15	25	1 00
Prolific Tree.....		5	15	25	1 00
White Marrow.....		5	15	25	1 25
Burpee's Bush Lima.....		10	25	45	2 50
Henderson's New Dwarf Lima.....		10	15	30	1 50
Dreer's Bush Lima—See page 3.....		10	25	45	2 50
Beans—Wax Poddied Varieties —See page 11.					
Rust Proof Golden Wax—Page 7.....		5	20	35	1 50
Golden Wax.....		5	15	25	1 35
Detroit Wax.....		5	15	25	1 35
Black Eyed Wax.....		5	20	30	1 75
Black Wax.....		5	15	25	1 35
White Wax.....		5	20	30	1 75
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.....		5	20	30	1 75
Golden Eye Wax.....		5	15	25	1 35
Beans—Pole or Running —See page 11.					
Horticultural.....		10	20	35	1 75
White Dutch (Case Knife).....		10	20	35	1 75
Scarlet Runner.....		10	25	45	2 25
Kentucky Wonder.....		10	25	45	2 25
Early Golden Cluster.....		10	25	45	2 25
German Black Wax.....		10	20	35	1 75
Red Giant Wax.....		10	25	45	2 25
King of the Garden Lima.....		10	25	45	2 25
Extra Early Jersey Lima.....		10	25	45	2 25
Small Lima or Sieva.....		10	25	45	2 25
Dreer's Improved Lima.....		10	25	45	2 25
Beets —See page 12.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Columbia—See page 7.....		5	10	25	75
Extra Early Eclipse.....		5	10	20	55
Micheli's Perfection.....		5	10	20	60
Bastian's Blood Turnip.....		5	10	20	50
Edmund's Blood Turnip.....		5	10	20	55
Market Gardeners.....		5	10	20	50
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.....		5	10	20	55
Early Blood Turnip.....		5	10	20	50
Early Flat Bassano.....		5	10	20	50
Egyptian Turnip.....		5	10	20	55
Extra Long Smooth Blood.....		5	10	20	50
Swiss Chard.....		5	10	20	50
Mangel Wurzel —See page 12.					
Norbitian Red Giant.....		5	10	15	35
Golden Tankard.....		5	10	15	35
Mammoth Long Red.....		5	10	15	35
Red Globe.....		5	10	15	35
Mammoth Long Yellow.....		5	10	15	35
Kinver's Yellow Globe.....		5	10	15	35
Beets, Sugar —See pages 12, 13.					
Vilmorin's Improved.....		5	10	15	40
Kein Wanleben.....		5	10	15	35
French Red Top.....		5	10	15	35
Lane's Imperial.....		5	10	15	30
Brussels Sprouts —See page 13.					
Improved Dwarf.....		5	15	40	1 50
Broccoli —See page 13.					
Early Purple Cape.....		5	30	1 00	3 00
Early White Cape.....		5	30	1 00	3 00
Cabbage —See page 13-15.					
Burpee's All Head, See page 4.....		5	30	75	2 75
Henderson's Succession, See page 6.....		5	25	65	2 50
Henderson's Autumn King, See page 2.....		5	30	75	2 75
New Express.....		5	30	50	1 50
Extra Early Etampes.....		5	20	50	1 50
Early Jersey Wakefield.....		5	25	65	2 50
The Charleston Wakefield.....		5	30	75	2 75
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.....		5	20	40	1 50
Early York Dwarf.....		5	20	40	1 25
Henderson's Early Summer.....		5	25	65	2 50
Early Winningstadt.....		5	20	40	1 25
All Seasons.....		5	25	65	3 50
French Ox-heart.....		5	25	65	2 25
Vandergaw Midsummer.....		5	25	65	2 25
Sarehead.....		5	25	65	2 25
Early York Large.....		5	20	40	1 25
Filderkraut.....		5	25	60	2 25
Fottler's Improved Brunswick.....		5	25	60	2 25
Early Deep Head.....		5	25	65	2 25
Excelsior Flat Dutch.....		5	20	40	1 25

Cabbage, Continued.		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
The N. S. Co.'s Sel. Prem. Late Drumhead	5	25	60	2 25	
The N. S. Co.'s Sel. Prem. Late Flat Dutch	5	25	60	2 25	
Marblehead Mammoth	5	20	50	1 50	
St. e Mason Drumhead	5	20	50	1 50	
Mammoth Rock Red	5	30	75	2 75	
Early Blood or Lark Red Erfurt	5	20	45	1 25	
Red Dutch or Pickling	5	20	45	1 50	
Netted Savoy	5	20	50	1 50	
American Late Drumhead Savoy	5	20	50	1 50	
Green Globe Savoy	5	20	50	1 50	
Carrots—See page 15.					
Early French Forcing	5	10	25	75	
Early Scarlet Horn, Stump Rooted	5	10	20	65	
Half-Long Scarlet (arentan)	5	10	20	60	
Early Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted	5	10	20	65	
Chantenay	5	10	25	65	
Improved Long Orange	5	10	20	50	
Danvers	5	10	20	55	
Altringham	5	10	20	50	
Large White Belgian	5	10	15	50	
Guerande or Ox-heart	5	10	25	65	
Cauliflower—See page 16.					
Burpee's Best Early, See page 8	30	1 00	3 00	10 00	
Henderson's Ex. Selected Early Snowball	30	75	2 50	9 00	
Sel. Early Dwarf Erfurt, True	30	75	2 50	9 00	
Early Dwarf Erfurt	25	65	2 25	8 00	
Veitch's Autumn Giant	5	20	60	1 75	
Extra Early Paris	5	30	1 00	2 50	
Lenormand's Short Stemmed	5	30	1 00	2 50	
Large Algiers	5	25	90	2 25	
Celery—See page 16, 17					
Kalamazoo	5	35	1 00	3 50	
White Plume	5	25	75	2 50	
Giant White Solid	5	20	50	1 50	
Sandringham Dwarf White	5	20	50	1 50	
Giant Pascal	5	25	75	2 50	
Crawford's Half Dwarf	5	15	40	1 25	
Golden Self Blanching	5	35	1 00	3 50	
Golden Dwarf or Golden Heart	5	15	40	1 25	
Henderson's Half Dwarf	5	15	40	1 25	
Boston Market	5	15	40	1 25	
Red Solid	5	20	50	1 50	
Celery for Flavoring	10	15		35	
Celeriac—See page 17.					
Giant Erfurt	5	15	40	1 50	
Large Smooth Prague	5	15	40	1 50	
Chicory—See page 17.					
Large Rooted or Coffee	5	10	25	90	
Collards—See page 17.					
True Georgia	5	10	30	1 00	
Chervil—See page 17.					
Curled	5	10	30	1 00	
Corn Salad or Fetticus—See page 17.					
Large Leaved	5	10	20	60	
Corn—Sweet or Sugar—See page 18.					
	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.	Bu.
Zig Zag Evergreen—See page 3	5	20	35	1 25	3 50
First of All	5	15	25	1 10	3 00
Extra Early Adams	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Early Marblehead	5	15	20	1 00	2 50
Early Cory	5	15	25	1 10	3 00
Early White Cory	5	20	30	1 25	3 50
Crosby's Early	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Early Bonanza	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Early Minnesota	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Honey	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Country Gentleman	5	20	30	1 25	3 50
Hickox Improved	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Shaker's Early	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Ballard's Early or Chicago Market	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Moore's Concord	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Russell's Prolific	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Potter's Excelsior	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Perry's Hybrid	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Old Colony	5	15	20	1 00	2 75
Black Mexican	5	15	20	1 00	3 00
Stowell's Evergreen	5	15	20	1 00	2 50
Mammoth Late	5	15	20	1 00	2 50
Sweet Fodder	10	15	75	2 00	
Cucumbers—See page 18-19.					
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	
Hill's Forcing White Spine, see page 4	5	10	25	75	
Cool and Crisp, see page 5	5	10	25	75	
Japanese Climbing, see page 6	10	25	65	2 00	
Improved Extra Early White Spine	5	10	20	50	
Extra Long White Spine	5	10	20	55	
Arlington White Spine	5	10	20	50	
White Dutch	5	10	25	60	
Early Frame or Short Green	5	10	20	50	
Early Russian	5	10	20	55	
Thorburn's Everbearing	5	10	25	75	
Siberian	5	10	20	60	
Evergreen White Spine	5	10	20	60	
Early Cluster	5	10	20	55	
Bismarck	5	10	20	55	
Boston Pickling	5	10	20	55	
Giant of Peru	5	10	30	75	
White Pearl	5	10	30	75	
Nichol's Med Green	5	10	20	55	
Peerless White Spine	5	10	25	65	

Cucumbers—Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Improved Long Green.....	5	10	20	55
Chicago Pickling.....	5	10	25	60
Green Prolific.....	5	10	20	55
Serpent or Snake.....	10	30		
West India Gherkin.....	6	15	35	90

Cress—See page 19.

Curled or Pepper Grass.....	5	10	50	50
True Water.....	5	30	1 00	3 00

Dandelion—See page 19.

Large Leaved.....	5	10	30	1 00
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Egg Plant—See page 20.

Improved New York Purple.....	5	40	1 50	4 50
Early Long Purple.....	5	30	80	2 00
Black Pekin.....	5	30	1 00	3 00

Endive—See page 20.

White Curled.....	5	15	40	1 50
Green Curled.....	5	15	40	1 25
French Curled.....	5	15	40	1 25
Broad Leaved Batavian.....	5	15	*40	1 25

Gourds—See page 20.

Nest Egg Japanese.....	5	25	75	
Dipper.....	10	25	75	

Horseradish—See page 20.

Horseradish Sets.....	Doz.	100	1000	
	20	75	5 00	

Kale or Borecole—See page 20.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Green Curled.....	5	10	25	80
Green Curled Scotch.....	5	10	30	90
Dwarf Curled, German Greens or Sprouts.....	5	10	25	80
Brown German Curled.....	5	10	25	80

Kohl-Rabi—See page 20.

Earliest White Vienna.....	5	20	60	2 00
Earliest Purple Vienna.....	5	25	75	2 50
Giant Green.....	5	15	40	1 50

Leek—See page 21.

Mus-selburgh.....	5	20	60	2 00
Large Rouen.....	5	20	60	1 75
Large London Flag.....	5	15	45	1 50
Large American Flag.....	5	15	45	1 50

Lettuce—See page 21-22.

Thorn's M.G. Private Stock, see page 7.....	5	50	60	1 75
Grand Rapids.....	5	15	40	1 25
Early Curled Simpson.....	5	10	30	1 00
Black Seeded Simpson.....	5	10	30	1 00
Large White Summer Cabbage.....	5	10	30	1 00
Early Tennis Ball, or Boston Market.....	5	10	30	1 00
Denver Market.....	5	15	40	1 25
Buttercup.....	5	15	40	1 25
Golden Ball.....	5	15	40	1 25
Defiance.....	5	15	40	1 25
Blond Blackhead.....	5	10	30	1 00
Yellow Seeded Butter.....	5	15	40	1 25
Salamander.....	5	10	30	1 00
All the Year Around.....	5	10	30	1 00
Silver Ball.....	5	15	40	1 25
Hanson.....	5	10	30	1 00
Green Fringed.....	5	10	30	1 00
Paris White Cos.....	5	15	40	1 25
Prize Head.....	5	10	30	1 00
Henderson's New York.....	5	10	30	1 00
Brown Dutch.....	5	15	40	1 25
St. Louis Market.....	5	15	40	1 25
Boston Curled.....	5	10	30	1 00
Perpetual.....	5	15	40	1 25
Deacon.....	5	15	40	1 25

Melon, Musk—See page 22-23.

Green Flashed Osage, see page 3.....	5	15	25	65
Persian Monarch, see page 7.....	5	15	25	65
Jersey Belle, see page 8.....	5	20	30	1 00
The Banquet, see page 2.....	5	10	20	55
Melrose, see page 4.....	5	20	30	1 00
Extra Early Green Citron.....	5	10	20	55
Prolific Nutmeg.....	5	10	20	55
Miller's Cream.....	5	10	20	55
Bay View.....	5	10	20	55
Netted Gem.....	5	10	20	55
Orange Christiana.....	5	10	20	55
Osage.....	5	10	20	60
Extra Early Hackensack.....	5	10	20	50
Jenny Lind.....	5	10	20	50
The Hackensack.....	5	10	20	55
Emerald Gem.....	5	10	20	50
The Princess.....	5	10	20	50
Montreal Market.....	5	10	20	50
Shenway's Giant.....	5	15	25	75
Netted Beauty.....	5	10	20	60
Irondequoit.....	5	10	20	50
Banana.....	5	10	20	50
Cassaba.....	5	10	20	50
The Newport.....	5	10	20	60
Baltimore Market.....	5	10	20	50
Long Yellow Cantaloupe.....	5	10	20	50
Chicago Market.....	5	10	20	50
Champion Market.....	5	10	20	55
Melon Peach.....	5	15	30	1 00

Melon, Water—See page 23-25

Stokes Extra Early.....	5	10	20	55
Kentucky Wonder, see page 7.....	5	15	25	65
Phinney's Early.....	5	10	20	50
Vick's Early.....	5	10	20	55
Pride of Georgia.....	5	10	20	55
Delaware.....	5	10	20	50
Green and Gold.....	5	10	20	55
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	5	10	20	50
Kolb's Gem.....	5	10	20	55
Dixie.....	5	10	20	55
The Boss.....	5	10	20	50

Melon, Water—Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Jumbo.....	5	10	20	60
Golden Honey.....	5	10	20	60
Florida Favorite.....	5	10	20	50
Mountain Sweet.....	5	10	20	50
Cuban Queen.....	5	10	20	50
Black Spanish.....	5	10	20	50
Mammoth Ironclad.....	5	10	20	50
The Grang.....	5	10	20	45
Scaly Bark.....	5	10	20	50
Peerless, or Ice Cream.....	5	10	20	50
Dark Iceing.....	5	10	20	50
Jordan's Gray Monarch.....	5	10	20	55
Seminole.....	5	10	20	55
Forhook Early.....	5	15	30	75
The Jones.....	5	15	45	65
Ruby Gold.....	5	10	20	55
Orange.....	5	10	20	55
Colorado Preserving Citron.....	5	10	20	50
Red Seed Citron.....	5	10	20	50

Mushroom Spawn—See page 25.

English.....				20
French.....				50

Mustard—See page 25.

Yellow or White London.....	5	10	15	35
Brown or Black.....	5	10	15	25
Chic-see Curled, or Giant.....	5	10	20	60
Golden.....	5	10	20	60

Nasturtium—See page 25.

Tall Yellow.....	5	10	30	1 00
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Okra, or Gumbo—See page 25.

Long Green or Long White.....	5	10	20	50
Improved Dwarf Green.....	5	10	20	50

Onion—See page 25-27.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	1 lb.	5 lb.
Extra Early Red Flat.....	5	15	40	1 50	6 75
Early Red Globe.....	5	15	35	1 25	5 50
Large Red Wethersfield.....	5	20	40	1 40	6 25
Danver's Yellow.....	5	15	25	1 00	4 00
Yellow Dutch or Strassburg.....	5	15	30	1 25	5 50
Danver's Yellow Globe.....	5	15	25	1 40	6 25
White Portugal or Silver Skinned.....	5	20	90	2 50	11 25
Southport White Globe.....	5	30	90	2 50	11 25
The Nebraska Seed Co.'s Pickling.....	5	25	75	2 00	8 75
Southport Red Globe.....	5	20	40	1 40	6 25
White Globe.....	5	30	90	2 50	11 25
Prize Taker, see page 4.....	5	25	65	1 75	7 50
Mammoth Silver King.....	5	25	65	1 75	7 50
Red Bermuda.....	5	15	40	1 40	
Paris White Pickling.....	5	15	40	1 40	
Extra Early Barletta.....	5	20	50	1 75	
Red Giant Rocco.....	5	20	50	1 75	
White Queen.....	5	15	40	1 40	
Giant White Tripoli.....	5	20	50	1 75	

Onion Sets—See page 27.

	Pt.	Ot.	Pk.	Bu.
White Bottom.....	15	25	1 00	3 50
Red Bottom.....	15	25	90	3 00
Yellow Bottom.....	15	25	90	3 00
Red Top.....	20	30	1 25	4 00
White Multiplier.....	20	30	1 25	4 00
Potatoes Onion.....	15	25	90	3 00
Evergreen Top or Winter.....	15	25	90	3 00
Garlic Bulbs.....				

Parsley—See page 27.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Emerald.....	5	10	25	75
Plain.....	5	10	20	65
Champion Moss Curled.....	5	10	25	75
Fern Leaved.....	5	10	20	65
Double Curled.....	5	10	25	75
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	20	60

Parsnip—See page 27.

Guernsey or Half Long.....	5	10	20	45
Hollow Crown or Large Sugar.....	5	10	20	50
Magnum Bonum.....	5	10	20	50

Peas—See page 27-28.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Ot.	Pk.	Bu.
Tom Thumb.....	5	20	30	1 75	5 50
American Wonder.....	5	20	30	1 75	5 00
McLean's Little Gem.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Carter's Premium Gem.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
McLean's Blue Peter.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Nebraska Lightning, see page 5.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
The N. S. Co.'s First and Best.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Kentish Invicta.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Mand 8.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Philadelphia Extra Early.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Alaska.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Rural New Yorker.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
The N. S. Co.'s Favorite.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
McLean's Advancer.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Dwarf Champion.....					
Horsford's Market Garden.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Eliza's Everbearing.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Bli's Abundance.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Carter's Stratagem.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Champion of England.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Large Blue Imperial.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Telephone.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Pride of the Market.....	5	20	30	1 50	5 00
Marrowfat Large White.....	5	15	25	1 00	3 00
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	5	15	25	1 00	3 00
Dwarf Gray Sugar, Edible Pods.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50
Tall Gray Sugar, Edible Pods.....	5	15	25	1 25	4 50

Pepper—See page 28-29.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	5	25	75	2 50
Sweet Mountain.....	5	25	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne.....	5	25	75	2 50
Squash or Tomatoes Shaped.....	5	25	75	2 50
Golden Dawn.....	5	25	75	2 50
Baby King.....	5	25	75	2 50

Pepper—Continued.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Cherry Red.....	5	25	75	2 50
Chili.....	5	25	75	2 50

Pumpkin—See page 29.

Calhoun, see page 5.....	5	10	20	50
Jonathan, see page 2.....	5	10	20	60
Mammoth King.....	5	15	20	75
Large Cheese.....	5	10	20	45
Sugar.....	5	10	20	45
Burpee's Quaker Pie.....	5	10	20	60
Japanese Pie.....	5	10	20	60
Coslaw Crook Neck.....	5	10	20	60
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	5	10	20	50
Connecticut Field.....	5	10	15	30

Radishes—See page 30-31.

Long Brightest Scarlet, see page 4.....	5	10	25	75
New Rose Gem, see page 5.....	5	10	25	75
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.....	5	10	20	50
Earliest Carmine Forcing.....	5	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Globe.....	5	10	25	65
Non Plus Ultra.....	5	10	20	55
Philadelphia White Box.....	5	10	20	55
Early White Turnip.....	5	10	20	50
Pearl Forcing.....	5	10	25	75
Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.....	5	10	20	50
Early White, Olive Shaped.....	5	10	20	50
French Breakfast.....	5	10	20	50
Early Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	5	10	20	50
Chartier or Long Rose, White Tipped.....	5	10	30	50
Early Large White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	5	10	20	65
Wood's Early Frame.....	5	10	20	50
Early Long Scarlet Short Top.....	5	10	20	50
Long White Russian.....	5	10	20	60
Long White Spanish.....	5	10	25	75
Golden Globe.....	5	10	25	75
Giant White Stuttgart.....	5	10	25	75
Gray Summer Turnip.....	5	10	20	75
Yellow Summer Turnip.....	5	10	20	55
White Strassburg.....	5	10	20	55
M. G. Ey. Half Long Deep Scarlet.....	5	10	20	50
California Mammoth.....	5	10	25	75
Long White Naples.....	5	10	20	60
Chinese Rose Winter.....	5	10	25	75
Long Black Spanish.....	5	10	25	75
Round Black Spanish.....	5	10	25	75
Radish Mixed.....	5	10	20	50

Rhubarb—See page 31.

Linnaeus.....	5	15	40	1 25
Victoria.....	5	15	40	1 25
Monarch.....	5	15	50	1 50
		Each.	Doz.	100
Rhubarb Roots.....		20	1 50	7 50

Salsify or Oyster Plant—Pg 31.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Long White.....	5	10	30	1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	5	15	40	1 50
Scorzona or Bl. Oyster Plant.....	5	15	40	1 50

Sea Kale—See page 31.

Spinach—See page 31.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale.....	5	10	15	30
Long Standing.....	5	10	15	30
Round Thick Leaved.....	5	10	15	30
Broad Leaved Flanders.....	5	10	15	30
Long Standing Prickly.....	5	10	15	30
New Zealand.....	5	10	15	30
Prickly or Fall.....	5	10	15	30

Squash—See page 31-32.

Fordhook, see page 5.....	5	10	20	60
Mam. White Bush Scallop, see page 3.....	5	15	25	75
Mam. Summer Crook Neck, see page 6.....	5	15	25	75
Early White Bush Scallop.....	5	10	20	50
Early Yellow Bush Scallop.....	5	10	20	50
Perfect Gem.....	5	10	20	55
Early Summer Crook Neck.....	5	10	20	50
Extra Early Prolific Marrow.....	5	10	20	60
Vegetable Marrow.....	5	10	20	55
White Pineapple.....	5	10	20	55
Cocoanut.....	5	10	20	60
American Turban.....	5	10	20	50
Essex Hybrid.....	5	10	20	50
Hubbard.....	5	10	20	55
Marblehead.....	5	10	20	55
Bo'son Marrow.....	5	10	20	50
Sibley.....	5	10	20	60
Butman.....	5	10	20	55
Canada Winter Crook Neck.....	5	10	20	60
Mexican Banana.....	5	10	20	60
Mammoth Chili.....	5	10	20	60

Sunflower (Helianthus)— See page 32.

Mammoth Russian.....	5	10	15	25
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Tobacco—See page 32.

Havana.....	5	25	75	2 50
Missouri Broad Leaf.....	5	20	60	2 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5	20	60	2 00
General Grant.....	5	25	75	2 50

Tomato—See page 33.

N. S. Co.'s Long Keeper, see page 6.....	5	30	90	3 25
Atlantic Prize.....	5	25	75	2 50
Mansfield Tree.....	5	35	1 00	4 50
Earl Ruby.....	5	30	90	3 25
The Ignomin.....	5	25	75	2 50
The New Stone.....	5	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Beauty.....	5	20	60	2 00
Dwarf Champion.....	5	25	75	2 50
Selected Early Paragon.....	5	25	75	2 50
Acme.....	4	20	60	2 00
Oprinus.....	5	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Perfection.....	5	20	60	2 00
Essex Hybrid.....	5	25	75	2 50

Tomatoes—Continued.	Pk.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Trophy Extra Selected.....	5	25	75	2 50
The Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.....	5	25	75	2 50
Extra Early Advance.....	5	25	75	2 50
Baltimore Queen.....	5	30	60	2 00
Volunteer.....	5	25	75	2 50
The Cardinal.....	5	25	75	2 50
Golden Trophy.....	5	25	75	2 50
Peach.....	5	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry.....	5	30	90	3 25
Yellow Cherry.....	5	30	90	3 25
Pear Shaped—Yellow.....	5	30	90	3 25
Yellow Plum.....	5	30	90	3 25
Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.....	5	30	90	3 25

Turnip—See page 34.

Early Purple Ton Munich.....	5	10	25	65
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	5	10	40	1 00
Early White Strap Leaf.....	5	10	15	45
White Egg.....	5	10	20	50
Early White Flat Dutch.....	5	10	20	50
Pomeranian White Globe.....	5	10	20	55
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	5	10	20	50
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	20	50
Yellow Globe.....	5	10	20	60
Golden Ball.....	5	10	20	60
Yellow Aberdeen.....	5	10	20	50
Large White Norfolk.....	5	10	15	45
Sweet German.....	5	10	15	45
Long White or Cow Horn.....	5	10	15	45

Ruta-Baga, Swedish or Russian Turnip—See page 34.

Improved American Purple Top.....	5	10	15	45
Skirving's Purple Top.....	5	10	15	45
Laing's Improved.....	5	10	15	45
Carter's Imperial Hardy Swede.....	5	10	15	45
Shamrock.....	5	10	15	45

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs—See page 34.

Anise.....	5	10		
Balm.....	5	20		
Basil Sweet.....	5	15		
Bene.....	5	20		
Borage.....	5	15		
Caraway.....	5	10	25	75
Catnip.....	5	40		
Coriander.....	5	10		
Dill.....	5	10	25	75
Fennel Sweet.....	5	20		
Horehound.....	5	20		
Hyssop.....	5	25		
Lavender.....	5	15		
Marjoram, Sweet.....	5	15	40	1 50
Opium Poppy.....	5	20		
Rosemary.....	5	30		
Rue.....	5	15		
Saffron.....	5	10		
Sage.....	5	15	40	1 50
Summer Savory.....	5	15	30	1 00
Tansy.....	5	30		
Thyme.....	5	25	75	2 25
Wormwood.....	5	15		

Potatoes—Irish—See page 35.

	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.	Bbl.
Early Ohio.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Burpee's Extra Early.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
The Neb. Seed Co.'s Earliest.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Freeman.....	10	50	1 50	3 75
Polaris.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Crown Jewel.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Early Ohio Junior.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Early Rose.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Omaha Market.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
The Thorburn.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Beauty of Hebron.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Clarke's No. 1.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Early Sunrise.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Nebraska Beauty.....	10	50	1 50	3 75
Rural New Yorker No. 2.....	10	45	1 40	3 50
Parsons' Prolific.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Burbank's Seedling.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
The Superior.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
Empire State.....	10	40	1 25	3 00
White Elephant.....	10	40	1 25	3 00

Potatoes—Sweet—See page 35.

New Early Golden.....	15	60	1 75	4 00
Yellow Nansemond.....	15	50	1 50	3 00
Early Yellow Jersey.....	15	50	1 50	3 00
Red Jersey.....	15	60	1 75	4 00
Red Nansemond.....	15	60	1 75	4 00
Red Bermuda.....	15	60	1 75	4 00

Sweet Potato Plants—Above Varieties.

	100	1000
	40	2 50

Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds—Page 36-43.

	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.	8 qt.	Bu.
Evergreen Lawn Grass (14 lb. per bu.).....	25	50	75	1 25	3 50
					Lb.
Johnson Grass (25 lb. per bu.).....					15
Meadow F. extail (8 lb. per bu.).....					35
Sweet Vernal Grass (10 lb. per bu.).....					45
Kentucky Blue Grass, Extra Clean (14 lb. per bu.).....					30
" " Fancy.....					25
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass (24 lb. per bu.).....					20
Orchard Grass (14 lb. per bu.).....					25
Red Top (14 lb. per bu.).....					15
Crested Dogtail (16 lb. per bu.).....					40
Timothy (45 lb. per bu.).....					15
Italian Rye Grass (20 lb. per bu.).....					15
Tall Meadow Oat Grass (14 lb. per bu.).....					25
English Perennial Rye Grass (20 lb. per bu.).....					15
Mixture of Grass and Clover for permanent pasture (14 lb. per bu.).....					20
Grass Mixture for hay (14 lb. per bu.).....					15

Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds—Continued.				Bu.	
Red Clover, Med. (60 lb. per bu.)	15			6	00
Mammoth or Sapling Clover (60 lb. per bu.)	15			4	00
White Dutch Clover (60 lb. per bu.)	25			12	00
Alsike or Swedish Clover (60 lb. per bu.)	20			6	00
Esparsette or Sanfoin Clover (24 lb. per bu.)	15			2	50
Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian Clover, (60 lb. per bu.)	15			4	00
Alfalfa, or Lucerne, (60 lb. per bu.)	15			5	50
Millet—See page 38					
Golden Wonder, (50 lb. per bu.)	20			2	00
German or Golden, (50 lb. per bu.)	10			1	00
Common, (50 lb. per bus.)	10				90
Hungarian, (18 lb. per bu.)	10			1	00

Seeds of Honey Plants—Pg. 38. Pkt. Oz. ¼ lb. Lb.					
Honey or Bee Clover	5	10	15	45	
Spider Plant	10	30	75	2 50	
Simpson Honey Plant	10	30	75	2 50	
White Bokhara Clover	5	10	15	40	
Borage	5	15	40	1 25	
Buckwheat				15	
Alsyke Clover	5	10	15	25	

Tree, Fruit and Hedge Seeds—See page 38-39.					
Arbor Vitae, American	5	20	65	2 00	
Arbor Vitae, Chinese	5	20	65	2 00	
Arbor Vitae, Golden	5	30	1 25	4 00	
Cypress, Spreading	5	25	85	3 00	
Cypress, Upright	5	25	85	3 00	
Fir, Balsam	5	20	60	2 00	
Fir, Silver	5	15	50	1 50	
Larch, European	5	15	50	1 50	
Pine, Austrian	5	20	60	2 00	
Pine, Scotch	5	20	60	2 00	
Pine, White or Weymouth	5	20	90	3 00	
Red Cedar	5	10	35	1 00	
Spruce, Hemlock	5	40	1 25	4 00	
Spruce, Norway	5	15	35	1 25	
Spruce, White	5	40	1 40	5 00	
Alder, European	5	10	35	1 25	
Ash, American White	5	10	15	30	
Ash, European	5	10	30	1 00	
Beech	5	10	30	1 00	
Birch	5	10	30	1 00	
Box Elder	5	10	15	30	
Catalpa, Hardy	5	10	25	80	
Sugar Maple	5	10	30	1 00	
Maple, Soft or Silver-Leaved	5	10	30	1 00	
Maple, Buttonwood or Sycamore	5	10	30	1 00	
Mulberry, Russian	5	20	75	2 00	
Tree of Heaven	5	10	30	75	
Black or Yellow Locust	5	10	15	30	
Honey Locust	5	10	15	30	
Osage Orange	5	10	20	40	
Hawthorne	5	15	40	1 50	
Buckthorne	5	20	75	2 00	
Apple	5	10	25	40	
Cherry, Mahaleb	5	10	20	60	
Cherry, Mazzard	5	10	20	60	
Pear	5	10	75	2 00	
Plum	5	10	15	50	
Peach	Peck, 75, bush., 2.50				
Quince	5	20	75	2 00	
Black Walnut	Peck, 35, bush., 1.00				
Currant Seed	5	60			
Gooseberry Seed	5	75			
Raspberry Seed	5	60			
Strawberry Seed	5	65			

Lathyrus Sylvestris Wagneri—See page 39.					
	10	25	65	2 00	

Sacaline—Polygonum achalinense—See page 8					
	15	65		2 00	7 00

Barley—See page 40.					
Manshury		Lb.	Pk.	Bu.	
Black	10	40		1 25	
	10	50		1 50	

Rye—See page 40.					
Winter		0	35	1 00	
Spring		10	50	1 50	

Spring Wheat—See page 40.					
Saskatchewan Fife	10	40		1 25	
Velvet (Chaff, Blue Stem	10	35		1 15	
White Fife	10	40		1 25	
Wellman Fife	10	40		1 25	

Oats—See page 40.					
Lincoln	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Vick's American Banner	10	25	80	3 75	
Welcome	10	25	80	3 75	
White Wonder	10	30	1 00	4 50	
White Bonanza	10	25	80	3 75	
The Baltic White	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Black Russian	10	30	1 00	4 50	

Field Corn—See page 41.					
Godard's King of the Earliest	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Riley's Favorite	10	25	90	4 00	
Improved Pride of the Nor. b.	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Extra Early Dakota Dent	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Early Mastodon	10	25	90	4 00	
Champion White Pearl	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Early California	10	25	90	4 00	
Improved Ninety Days Learning	10	25	90	4 00	
Mammoth Cuban	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Golden Beauty	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Golden Row	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Nebraska White Prize	10	30	1 00	4 50	
Nebraska Mammoth Red	0	35	1 10	5 00	
Red Cob Ensilage	10	25	90	4 00	
Sanford or Large White Flint	10	35	1 10	5 00	

Pop Corn—See page 41.					
White Rice	15				
White Pearl	15				

Buckheat—See page 42.					
New Japanese	10	35	1 10	5 00	
Silver Hulled	10	35	1 10	5 00	
Common	10	30	1 00	4 50	

Non-Saccharine Sorghams—See page 42					
	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb	100 lb	
Jerusalem Corn	15	60	1 00	7 50	
Kaffir Corn	10	40	65	5 00	
White Mille Maize or Branching Dhoura	15	60	1 00	7 50	
Dhoura or Egyptian Rice Corn	15	60	1 00	7 50	

Cane or Sorghum—See page 42.					
	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.	5 bu.	
Early Amber	10	25	80	3 50	
Early Orange	10	25	80	3 50	
Cane for Fodder	10	25	75	3 25	

Broom Corn—See page 42.					
	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.		
Wilson's Improved Tennessee Evergreen	10	30	1 00		
Dwarf Broom Corn	10	40	1 25		
Missouri Evergreen	10	30	1 00		
California Golden	10	30	1 00		

Hemp—See page 42.					
	15				

Field Peas—See page 42.					
	Lb.	Pk.	1 bu.	5 bu.	
White Canada Field	10	35	1 25	5 50	
Green Field	10	40	1 35	6 25	

Teosinte—See page 43.					
	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	
	10	25	45	1 50	

Vetches or Tares—See page 43.					
	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.		
	25	1 00	3 50		
	16	50	1 50		

Peanuts—See page 43.					
	16				

Nebraska Stock Melon—P. 43.					
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	
	5	10	15	40	

Flax—Russian—See page 43.					
	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.		
	10	60	2 00		

Wild Rice—See page 43.					
	30	1 00	3 50		

Bird Seed—Recleaned in Bulk—See pg 43.					
	Lb.	5 lb.	10 lb		
Russian Sunflower	15	50	75		
Parrot Food	15	50	75		
Canary	10	40	70		
Rape	10	40	70		
English Bird Millet	10	35	60		
Hemp	10	40	70		

Fertilizer—See page 43.					
	Lb.	50 lb.	100 lb		
Trucker's Delight	10	2 00	3 25		
Pure Bone Meal	10	1 75	3 00		
Odorless Flower and Plant Food	15				
Lawn Fertilizer	10	1 75	3 00		
Guano Peruvian Guaranteed	10	1 75	3 25		

Miscellaneous—See page 43					
	1 lb.	2 b.	5 lb.	100 lb	
Champion Food	15	25	50	8 00	
Hammond's Slug Shot	10	30	5 00		
	1 lb.	2 ½ lb.	6 lb	10 lb.	25 lb
Imperial Egg Food	50	1 00	2 00	3 00	6 25
Bone Meal for Fowls	5			40	
Cracked Bone for Fowls	5			40	
Oyster Shell	5			40	
Dried Meat	5			40	

Flower Seeds—See page 44 50.					
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Garden and Miscellaneous Tools—See page 51-53.					
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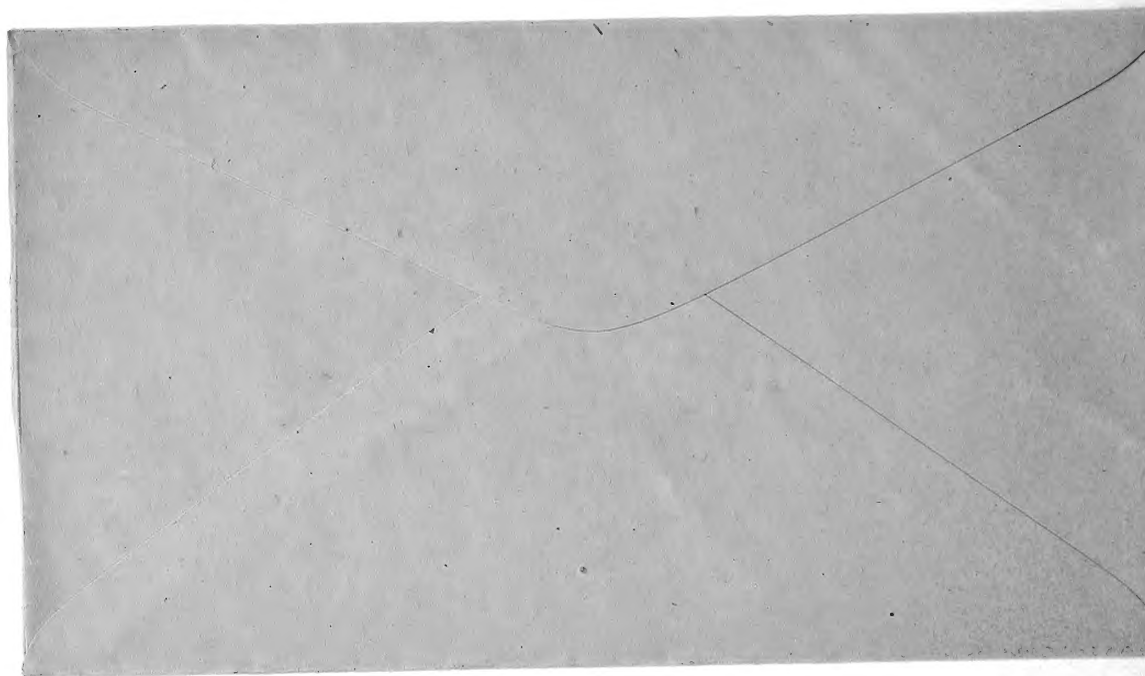
The Planet Junior Tools:		Each.
No. 6 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined		7 25
Above Tool without Wheel		6 50
No. 5 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined		6 75
Above Tool without Wheel		6 00
No. 4 All Steel Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined		6 00
Above Tool without wheel		5 25
No. 6 All Steel Cultivator		6 50
Above Tool without wheel		5 75
No. 5 All Steel Cultivator		5 25
Above Tool without wheel		4 50
No. 4 All Steel Cultivator		4 50
Above Tool without wheel		3 75
Market Gardener's Horse Hoe		7 50
Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer		7 50
Nine-Tooth Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined		11 25
No. 2 Drill		6 50
Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow		9 00
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow combined		4 50
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow combined		6 00
Double Wheel Hoe, plain		3 50
Single Wheel Hoe, plain		2 75
Fire Fly Garden Plow		2 00
Fire Fly Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow combined		3 75
Single Wheel Dropping Seed Drill		9 00
Double Wheel Dropping Seed Drill		10 00
Hill Dropping and Fertilizer Drill combined		14 00
The New Model Seed Drill		6 00
The Improved A. H. Matthews Seed Drill		7 00
Little Gem Seed Drill		5 00
McGee Garden Hoe and Cultivator		4 50
The Avery Transplanter		7 75
The Little Giant Hand Broadcast Seed Sower		1 75
The Granger Broadcast Hand Seed Sower		3 50
Pruning Shears, California Pattern		1 00
" " Connecticut Pattern		60
The Lenox Sprayer		3 50
" " Barrel Attachment		2 25
" " Extra Rose		50
Concave Potato Knife		25
Noye's Hand Weeder		25
Lang's Hand Weeder		25
Steel Garden Trowel		50
Weeding Fork		50
Breen's Patent Finger Spade		15
Excelsior Hand Weeder		25
Hazeltine Weeder		25
Enreka Egg Preserver		can 40c. doz. 4 00

FROM

Name
Town
County.....
State

POSTAL
STAMP.

The Nebraska Seed Co.,
520 North 16th Street,
OMAHA, NEB.



ON TO THE FEAST



THE NEBRASKA SEED CO.

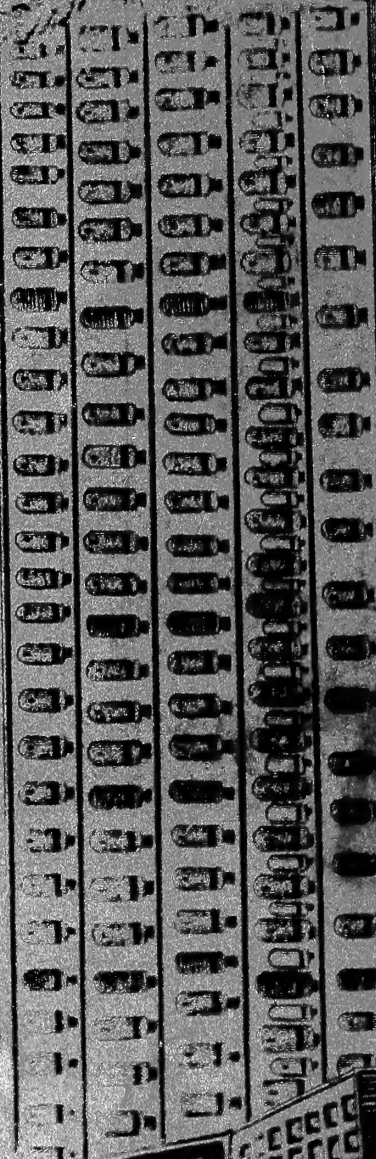


Exhibit of The Nebraska Seed Company

AT THE

Nebraska State Fair, Omaha, Neb., 1895.

AWARDED DIPLOMA FOR THE BEST NEBRASKA GROWN AND PACKED GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS